The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

A ROADSIDE BEAUTY PARLOUR

Mr. Shailler of Cardiff, a passenger on the S. S. Stratheden, has his corns out and his hands manicured outside Ballard Pier on New Year's Day. Asked why he submitted to this rough and ready treatment, Mr. Shailler remarked that Bombay was famous for its corn-removers. The turbaned man in the background who looks so anxious to use his fingers also on Mr. Shailler, evidently belongs to the amiable fraternity of ear-cleaners. It takes all sorts to make the world and, though this is not how we would start the New Year, Mr. Shailler's happy smile is the best certificate to the men who are operating on him.

Build Strong India For World Peace

MORARJI'S PLEA TO NATIONAL CADETS

POONA, Jan. 3, (A.P.I.): The 15-day training camp of the second Bombay Battalion of the National Cadet Corps held at Aundh, about seven miles from Poona, concluded today with the holding of a ceremonial parade at which the Home Minister of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai, took the salute. Early tomorrow morning the 600 cadets in the camp will march back to Poona and disperse.

Before taking the salute at an impressive march past of the cadets, Home Minister inspected the barracks and later saw the cadets give a demonstration of physical training and heard the newly raised band of the Cadets Corps from amongst its junior members. He expressed himself pleased with their work.

Mr. Morarji Desai told the cadets on the parade that the training imparted to them was not only for their benefit. The youth of the country had to be strong and disciplined to guard the newly won freedom and raise it high in the eyes of the world. He wished that every young man in the country was cadet.

The Home Minister, however, reminded the cadets that they wanted their country to be built into a strong nation not for any aggressive purpose but to help the weaker ones, and bring about peace in the world which despite the conclusion of the six-year war, did not appear to be near. India's culture and philosophy had always identified itself with the message of peace.

11 Alien Air Passengers Detained

MADRAS, Jan. 3, (U. P. I.): The Madras Security Police detained today ten Italians and a Sweed, on their arrival by air at the Meenambakkam Air Port without necessary visa, by a Scandinavian air lines "viking" aircraft bound for Stockholm from Singapore. While the crew possessed the necessary visa for transit authority of the national flag and such through India, the eleven passengers did not possess the necessary visa and, therefore, they were detained pending instructions from the Government of India.

NEHRU AT BANGALORE RECEPTION

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, at a garden party arranged in his honour by the Dewan of Mysore, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, at Bangalore. Pandit Nehru is seen here watching a dance recital by Kumari Chitra.

Vatican Rejects Hungarian Proposal

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 3, (U. P. A.): The Vatican announced today that it had rejected a proposal by the Hungarian Government to try to work out an understanding to settle the friction between the Catholic Church and the State in Hungary.

The exchange came after the Budapest Government announced the arrest of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of Hungary.

Sailing Vessels Committee

BOMBAY Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): The Sailing Vessels Committee which returned to Bombay after examining witnesses at South Indian ports, will leave for Bhawnagar shortly.

The Committee will hear witnesses at Jamnagar on January 7 and 8, at Okha on January 10 and 11 and at Verawal, 13 and 14.

The Committee is expected to return to Bombay by the Middle of January.

COMMUNISTS SWEEP LIKE TIDAL WAVE

Public Clamour To End China's Civil War

NANKING, JAN. 3 (REUTER).—PUBLIC CLAMOUR FOR A QUICK END TO CHINA'S BITTER CIVIL WAR REACHED NEW HEIGHTS TODAY.

Prime Minister Sun Fo stated that peace now rested mainly with the Communists. Nanking officials anxiously tuned their Radios to Communist broadcasts for reaction to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's New Year appeal for peace, when he offered to step down from power.

Civil organisations and influential citizens in the major cities of Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin appealed directly to Communist and Government leaders for an immediate end of hostilities and the opening of negotiations.

'BANDIT' BECOMES 'MISTER'

Shanghai's message, sent by the City Council to the Communist capital of Yenan, struck a new note by addressing the Communist leaders as "Mister" instead of "Bandit" for the first time in three years.

Dr. Sun told a Nanking meeting that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had "opened the door for peace" in his New Year message and that the Communist reaction remained the unknown factor.

He urged the people not to despair because of unsettled market conditions Until military action ceased, it was not possible to stop price fluctuation. He added that both politically and economically the Chinese Government had made mistakes, which helped the Communists.

REDS SWEEP LIKE TIDAL WAVE

A Communist New Year broadcast indicated that a group inside the Communist Party favoured a negotiated peace.

A Communist Radio message picked up in Shanghai today said that the Communist Hopei-Chahar-Shansi border Government had ordered emergency mobilisation. New columns were said to be sweeping "like a tidal wave" towards Peiping.

TIENTSIN BATTLE

Armoured cars patrolled the streets of Tientsin throughout the night as Government and Communist troops skirmished on the city's outskirts.

A garrison spokesman claimed that several hundred Communists attacking a point about three miles north-west of the city were repulsed.

He also said Chinese Air Forces had this morning attacked three Communist-held villages in the South-Western suburbs. Guns in the villages had been bombarding the city's emergency landing strip.

Other pro-Government reports said today that General Lin-Piao's Sixth Communist Column was withdrawn from around the nearby port of Tangku and that the seventh column failed in an attack on Hsinho Railway Station, a few miles north-west.

Gen Fu Tso-Yi, Government Commander in the North, was reported to be sending Gen. Teng Tao-Shuan, his Deputy, to Nanking to represent him at Generalissimo Chiang's Conference of Provincial Governors and Military leaders.

It was believed in Nanking that Gen. Fu, in declining a personal visit, had virtually ruled out a reported suggestion that he transferred his troops southwards to defend the Yangtse Valley.

Gen. Fu was reported to have agreed that Gen. Teng should move his own troops (two armies from Yulin, on the Shensi-Suiyuan border) to reinforce the river defence.

CHIANG'S OPPONENTS MOVE NORTH

SHANGHAI, Jan. 3 (UPA).—Two high political opponents of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek are 'en route' to North China, presumably to discuss the formation of a Coalition Government with the Communists, Hongkong dispatches said today.

The two were identified as Marshal Li Chi-shen, Chiang's top political opponent, and Chang Lan, chief of the outlawed Chinese Democratic League.

MAO'S EYES ON MOSCOW

American observers believed that there would be no response from the Chinese Communist leader, Mao Tze-tung, to Chiang's peace offer until the matter had been considered in Moscow.

Two Cities And A Colony To House Refugees In Bombay

Ten-Crore Plan To Transform Kalyan Camp Into Modern Town

(BY OUR STAFF REPORTER)

April 1, 1950 is the gateline which the Government of Bombay have set for themselves, for the creation of a flourishing little town of one lakh citizens in the location where at present is housed the Kalyan Refugee Camp. The Government of India have offerred the Provincial Government a loan of Rs. ten crores for this purpose—a loan repayable in a period of twenty-five to thirty years and bearing a small interest. It is learnt that the Government of Bombay have suggested an alternative plan which is that the entire financial burden of creating this new township, including the losses contigent on the execution of so elaborate a scheme, be undertaken by the Central Government itself.

HOUSING SITES

A master plan for the creation of the town, is expected to be in the hands of the Provincial Government, by the end of this month. Work will immediately start to implement the plan. In addition to this the Government of Bombay, will immediately take in hand, the construction of houses in five selected sites at the Kalyan Camp. This of course, will not affect the master plan. The suggestion to the Central Government in this respect, from the Government of Bombay, appears to be that (a) one of these five sites be earmarked for the building of houses by those refugees who have the financial competency to do so; (b) two sites to be alloted to co-operative societies and (c) the other two sites to be worked out by the Government of Bombay and rented to refugee tenants at economic rents.

The proposed plan envisages, not just the building of about 20,000 tenements—computed on the basis of one tenement for a family of five persons—but the actual creation of a modern town for civilised human beings with average civilised standards. As such, the ten-crore capital expenditure includes the laying of roads, construction of gardens and playing grounds, the establishment of schools, courts, hospitals and a host of other necessary establishments which go towards the founding of a city.

ANOTHER TOWNSHIP

In addition to this plan, whose details are almost ready, Government propose to create another town near South Jeolali, with a population of 50,000. The military who are still in charge of the barracks and nuliments wherein are housed the refugees, are shortly releasing them in favour of the Government of Bombay, who have sent in their request. As soon as this is done, a master plan for the creation of this township will also be commissioned and work will be taken in hand. The Government of India, it is learnt, are prepared to loan the finances for this project also.

A third venture in this direction—more modest in its financial implications—is towards the establishing of a refugee colony at Dapodi, six miles from Poona. Land is being acquired for this purpose.

In all these projects Government, being aware of the shortage of cement, steel and transport facilities, appear to be relying on brick masonry, with very little steel or cement. Each structure which will consist of a ground and an upper floor, will consist of two rooms, a kitchen and a verandah for one family, and is expected to cost Rs. 4,500.

PRESENT CAMPS TO CONTINUE

Alongside these projects, the present decision seems to be to maintain the present camps at Chembur and Mulund and develop them into suburban extensions, by putting up a ground and two upper stories.

These proposals, it is learnt, have been communicated to Mr. Meherchand Khanna, Advisor to the Ministry for Refugee Rehabilitation, Government of India, by the Government of Bombay. He will place them for cabinet sanction.

The Government of Bombay are also learnt to have suggested to Mr. Khanna, at the recent high-level conference with him in the city, that the recurring expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs, expended by the Provincial Government on the primary, secondary and higher education of refugees, be entirely borne by the Centre.

It is learnt that repairs to refugee camps, especially the barracks blown off during the cyclone, will cost the big sum of Rs. 30 lakhs or so. Since the permanent constructions will not be ready before the outbreak of the monsoon, the expenditure appears to be inevitable.

CONGRESSMAN FATALLY STABBED

Incident In Hyderabad Village

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 3 (UPI): Mr. Baburao Joshi, Congress worker of Osmanabad was stabbed while returning from a Taluka Samiti meeting on January 1, according to information received at the Hyderabad State Congress office. He was admitted into hospital, where he succumbed to injuries soon after.

BANK OFFICIAL REINSTATED

Khan Bahadur C. B. Taraporewala has been reinstated by the Military Administration and today he resumed his duties as Deputy Managing Director of the Hyderabad State Bank.

WARRANT SECURES MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT

On a magisterial warrant a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi was secured by the police from the house of a local painter and removed to Secunderabad Court today.

It transpires that after the death of Mahatma Gandhi, his youthful admirers ordered a portrait for presentation to the Prime Minister of India. Taking advantage of the strained relations between India and Hyderabad the painter declined to make the delivery of the portrait, although he had received advance payment for it.

Under altered conditoins, the young men found it possible to file a complaint and get the portrait released.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

An API message adds:- Raj Bahadur Gangnath Jha, former Chief Justice of Kashmir, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Hyderabad for a period of six months, assumed office this morning.

PAK-CEYLON AIR PACT

KARACHI, Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): A bilateral air transport agreement between the Governments of Pakistan and Ceylon was signed in Karachi today, it was officially announced here.

The Pakistan-Ceylon Agreement consists of 14 articles and one annex and defines the conditions under which the scheduled air services of each country are to be operated between the territories of the respective countries.

French National Assembly Passes Budget

PARIS, Jan. 3 (Reuter): The National Assembly early today gave a second and final reading to the 1949 budget rejected last week by the Council of the Republic (Upper House).

The Assembly adjourned until January 11.

Governor At St. Xavier's College Function

Governor, Sir Maharaj Singh, witnessed 'prohibition', a drama staged by the Lourdes Union, at the St. Xavier's College on Sunday. (Left to Right) Sheriff Joachim Alva, Sir Maharaj Singh and Mrs. Violet Alva.

SIND'S EX-PREMIER KHUHRO EXONERATED?

Reported Decision Of Special Court Of Enquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 31: It is understood, the Special Court of Enquiry appointed to enquire into the alleged charges against Mr. M. A Khuhro, Sind's ex-Premier, has now completed its report and submitted the same to the Government who will soon make it public. In this report, it is further understood, the Court has exonerated Mr. Khuhro.

In this connection, it is reported, Justice Abdur Rehman, the Chairman of the Tribunal, had also an interview with the present Governor of Sind, Mr. Din Mohomed.

It will be recalled, soon after Mr. Khuhro's dismissal last April from the Premiership, the Government of Sind, probably under the guidance of his political opponent, Sheikh Ghulam Hussein, the then Governor of Sind and, probably,, with the concurrence of late Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, constituted a Special Court of Enquiry to enquire into the various allegations of maladministration, nepotism, corruption, etc., and examined as many as 65 charges against Mr. Khuhro. This Special Court of Enquiry recently concluded its enquiries and the public is anxiously awaiting its official report with Government's reactions.

Snow Storm In London

LONDON, Jan. 3 (Reuter): The London area had its first snow storm of the winter last night after a weekend of severe weather.

The lake district, in the north-west, had its heaviest snow today with a fall of six inches in some places. Winter sports were in full swing in the mountains.

FLOOD THREAT AGAIN

Floods again threatened the people of the Thames Valley, for the first time since March last year. The river rose rapidly after the weekend's incessant rain, and riverside house-holders prepared for possible evacuation.

New Year Fatalities In U. S.: 205 Killed

CHICAGO, Jan. 2 (UPA)—The toll of death by accidents climbed slowly today as Americans would up their celebration of New Year.

A United Press of America survey showed 205 persons were killed since 6 p.m. Friday.

The total included 139 traffic fatalities, 15 deaths in fires and 51 from miscellaneous causes.

Light travel and unfavourable weather in many sections appeared to be making the long holiday period comparatively safe.

Four Killed During New Year Celebrations

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3 (Reuter): Knifings and shootings, with at least four dead, marked Belgium's weekend New Year celebrations.

Sad End Of Police College Chief And Daughter

MADRAS, Jan. 3 (A.P.I.): Mr. A. J. Gover, Principal, Police Training College, Trichinopoly, and his daughter were drowned in the Cauvery at Trichinopoly, according to a report received here.

Suspected Wizard Beaten To Death

MARGHERITA (Assam), Jan. 2. (A.P.I.): Suspected to have practised black-magic, a labourer of Bogapani tea estate was beaten to death by some tea garden workers last week. Nine persons have been arrested in this connection.

NO RAPPROCHEMENT WITH 'WHITE BAND'

Demands Not Acceptable To Burmese Government

RANGOON, Jan. 3 (Reuter): The Burmese Government has failed to secure a rapprochment with "White Band" members of the Peoples Volunteer Organisation who joined the Communist insurrection last summer.

The Burmese authorites were unable to accept their demand to be allowed to retain arms and be treated as paid soldiers instead of a voluntary force.

Bo Po Kun, Leader of the pro-dissident section was today reported missing.

MUTT AND JEFF—Come To Think Of It Time Does Certainly Flit — By BUD FISHER

Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Jointly edited by S. NATARAJAN.

Consembly Pays Homage To Kashmir Martyrs

MINUTE'S SILENCE IN HONOUR OF LIVES LOST IN STRUGGLE

Discussion On Constitution Of Union Parliament

HOUSE ADOPTS ARTICLE 66 AND FOUR CLAUSES OF ARTICLE 67 AS AMENDED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (UPI): The Constituent Assembly today stood for a minute in silence at the request of the Vice-President, Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, in respect of the acceptance of 'cease-fire' in Kashmir by both India and Pakistan and also to honour the lives that were lost in the Kashmir struggle.

Thereafter the House took up Article 66 of the constitution dealing with the constitution of the Indian Union Parliament. The Article read that there shall be a parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of State and the House of the People.

The House adopted this Article without any amendment. Three amendments moved by Mr Lokenath Misra, Begum Aizaz Rasul and Prof. K. T. Shah were lost when put to vote

Mr. Lokenath Misra moved an amendment which sought to do away with the Upper House or the Council of State. In his opinion the Council of State was out of date and was not necessary in the new set up of things in India. The retention of the second chamber involved only waste of public money and waste of time in getting things passed He also cited the example of Orissa where the second chamber had been abolished and commended amendment to the House for acceptance.

Begum Aizaz Rasul moved an amendment which sought to name the legislature of the Indian Union as the Indian National Congress. She said that the retention of the word Indian National Congress in the governmental machinery was so essential to show the world that it was the Congress which fought the independence struggle of the country It was the only way by which they could permanently record the services of the Indian National Congress to the cause of the country's freedom, she said.

Prof. K. T. Shah moved an amendment which sought to remove the President from the Indian Parliament. According to him the Article would read that there shall be a Parliament which shall consist of two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of State and the House of the People. Prof. Shah maintained that the mere imitation of the British Constitution, the large part of which was unwritten, was quite unnecessary to the conditions of India. The President's position was analogus to that of the King in English system. In India according to the constituuon the President was purely a figure-head without any administrative powers. Therefore, said Prof Shah that the retention of the President in the Parliament and his association with the parliamentary form of Government was quite unnecessary

Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar in the course of the general discussion of the Article opposed all the three amendments and commended the Article as it stood in the draft for the acceptance of the House He said that the amendment of Mr Lokenath Misra which favoured the abolition of the Upper House was not acceptable in the present days The Upper House was necessary to recognise the services of the people rendered to the cause of the country's freedom and to benefit by their advice

Opposing Begum Aizaz Rasul's amendment Mr. Ayyangar said that it should not be incorporated in the constitution because Government formed under a constitution with this amendment would be dubbed as a one party government.

Opposing the amendment of Prof Shah he said that under Article 42 of the Constitution which the House had already adopted, the Executive power of the Union was vested in the President and therefore to seek to dissociate the President from the Parliament would not be proper Thus there should not be any analogy between the King of Britain and the President of the Indian Union The Chief Executive authority of the Union was the President who would certainly act under the advice of the two Houses. It was, therefore, necessary, said Mr. Ayyangar, that the President should continue to be in the Parliament.

Dr. Ambedkar did not reply. He, however, said that he was not prepared to support any of the amendments and the amendments did not call for any reply from him.

The amendments being lost when put to vote, the Article was adopted as it stood in the original draft.

COMPOSITION OF HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Article 67 relating to composition of Houses of Parliament was then taken up for consideration.

At the suggestion of Mr. Bharati the Article which consisted of nine clauses with a number of sub-clauses was split up into three parts, namely, (1) clauses relating to Council of State; (2) clauses as regards the House of People and (3) consequential clauses relating to both the Houses in the interest of clarity and to facilitate discussion.

Prof. K. T. Shah moved that Clause (2) which dealt with qualifications of members to be nominated to the Council of State by the President should be deleted. He urged for deletion of the clause on two grounds, namely, nomination militated against the symmetry of the constitution and the manner of nomination was not consistent or scientific. He suggested that both the Houses should be elected.

ALL CONSTITUENT STATES, EQUAL PARTNERS

Prof. Shah also moved that Clause (4) which left selection of representatives of the States to the Council to the Parliament be deleted. All constituent states, whatever might be the difference amongst them in regard to area, population and resources, should be equal partners under the constitution, which would be of federal chracter, he said

Dr. Ambedkar through his amendment sought that the Council of State should consist of not more than 250 members of whom 12 members should be nominated by the President in the manner provided in Clause (2). The original clause provided that the Council of State should consist of 250 members of whom 15 members should be nominated. The amendment had reduced the number of nominated members by three

Mr Lokenath Misra's amendment to the amendment of Dr. Ambedkar aimed to reduce the strength of the Council from 250 to 150. Hundred and fifty members were enough for the Second Chamber and it would save time and money, said Mr. Misra.

NOMINATION OPPOSED

Mr. Laksminarayan Sahu amending Dr. Ambedkar's amendment, suggested the sub-clause relating to nomination should be deleted. He pleaded against nomination and preferred functional representation for election to the Council of State.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed's amendment to Dr. Ambedkar's amendment, suggested that "not more than 6 per cent of the total number of members of the House" should be nominated to the Council. He preferred the variation of the total number of nominated members according to the strength of the House which would, of course, not exceed 250.

Sardar Hukum Singh, by his amendment to Dr. Ambedkar's amendment, suggested that members should be nominated to the Council "from amongst the categories of persons illustrated in Clause 2".

Dr. Ambedkar's amendment which said that nomination be made in the manner provided in Clause 2 was not clear, he said and added that nomination, therefore, be made as suggested by him.

Dr. Ambedkar moved that the proviso to Clause (1) be deleted and the following new clause substituted: "The allocation of seats to the representatives of the States in the Council of State shall be in accordance with the provisionss in that behalf contained in Schedule III-B".

KUNZRU'S AMENDMENT

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru moved an amendment to Dr. Ambedkar's amendmet. Pandit Kunzru suggested that the ratio of the total number of representatives of the States, specified in part three of the first schedule to their total population, shall not exceed the ratio of the total number of representatives of the States specified in parts one and two of that schedule to the total population of such States. Pandit Kunzru said that during the Round Table Conference, Rulers of the Indian States had demanded greater representation in Central Assembly and the Council of State. In other words they had asked for weightage in both the houses of the Central Legislature. Therefore, it was laid down in the Government of India Act of 1935 that the representation of the States shall be 40 percent of the total number of representatives in the Council of State whether elected or nominated and that in the Assembly the number of representatives of the State should be one-third of the total number of elected representatives.

NO NEED FOR WEIGHTAGE TO STATES REPRESENTATIVES

Pandit Kunzru also said that the Drafting Committee had followed the recommendations of the Union Powers Committee. When they had abolished weightage in the matter of representation of minorities there was no reason why they should give some kind of weightage for States representatives in the Houses of Parliament. Therefore, in the choice of States representatives in the Central Legislature no special weightage should be given to them, Pandit Kunzru said.

Prof. Shibbanlal Saxena moved that in the allocation of seats to the representatives of States in the Council of State the principle of one representative for every million of population and one for every two million of population after the first seven million should be adopted.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION TO EACH COMPONENT

Mr. Lokenath Misra moved that the allocation of seats to States representatives in the Council of State shall be on the basis of equal representation to each of the component states, the number of which shall in no case be more than three.

Mr. Laxmi Narain Sahu moved that steps should be taken to see that as far as possible, men from different units were represented.

Prof. K. T. Shah moved that Parliament may, by Law, establish a Consultative Council of Representatives of all walks of life, like agriculture, industry, commerce, mining, forestry, engineering, public utilities, social services and economics to advice Parliament and the Council of Ministers on all matters of policy affecting such interests. Every such member shall be paid salaries and emoluments as Parliament may from time to time provide.

QUALIFICATIONS OF NOMINATED MEMBERS

Dr. Ambedkar moved another amendment to Article 67 which said that the 15 members to be nominated by the President to the Council of State shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as letters, art, science and social services.

Mr. Lokenath Misra moved a further amendment to Dr. Ambedkar's amendment suggesting that instead of the words "letters, art, science and social services" the words "history of ancient India, philosophy and culture" be substituted. In his opinion ancient history and philosophy of India should not be forgotten. On the other hand they had to benefit more in future by building up the Council of State on the foundations of ancient Indian culture and philosophy.

PHILOSOPHY, LAW AND RELIGION

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed by another amendment sought to include philosophy, law and religion also within the scope of Dr. Ambedkar's amendment. He said that learned personages like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Alladi Krishnamaswami Aiyar, Sir B. N. Rau and Dr. M. R. Jayakar should not be left out in the choice of members for the Council of State, as the country had to benefit by their vast experience and mature advice. Religion should not be discarded. It was not religion that led to quarrels, but communalism Religions never quarrelled. As a matter of fact in India they should recognise all religions, particularly those of Eastern or Asian origin, in choosing members for the Council of State.

By another amendment he also moved that Dr. Ambedkar's list of subjects letters, art, science and social services should be expanded to cover journalism, commerce, industries and law also.

LET ALL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL OF STATE BE ELECTED

Prof. Shah by his amendment sought that "all members of the Council of State shall be elected. Each constituent state shall elect five members by votes of adult citizens." The existing clause provided that representatives of states should be elected by the "elected members" of the House where the legislature of the state had one House, and "by the elected members of the Lower House" where the state legislature had two Houses. In a state where there was no House of the legislature, representatives would be chosen in such manner as the Parliament might by law prescribe.

Mr. Mohd. Tahir moved that there should be no distinction between elected and nominated members and, as such, the provision that representatives should be elected "by the elected members" be deleted. He also suggested that the words "Lower House" be substituted by the words "Legislative Assembly."

Mr. Mahbood Ali Baig's first amendment sought that state representatives should not be elected by the elected members of the Lower House only where the legislature of the state had two Houses, but by the Two Houses. He, therefore, asked for substitution of the words "Lower House" by "two Houses."

His second amendment provided that election "shall be in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferrable vote."

STATES SHOULD DECIDE THEIR OWN REPRESENTATION

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed moved that Sub-Clause (C) of Clause 3 which empowered the Parliament to select representatives to the Council of State of those states which had no House of Legislature be deleted. He said that it should be left to the states to decide their own representation. In no case the Parliament should be entitled to deal with the representation of the states. The fact that they had no legislature did not debar their expressing the views to how they should be represented.

General discussion then ensued on the first four clauses which related to the representation in the Council of State.

EXPERTS TOO SHY TO CONTEST ELECTION

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdhury opposed Mr. Tahiri's amendment seeking to substitute the words "Lower House" by "Legislative Assembly", on the ground of expediecny. The Lower House was in practice the "Upper House", but the Upper House which had privileges and power than the Lower House should not be deprived of their nomenclature. He also opposed Prof. Shah's suggestion that the Council of States should be composed of only elected members. Although he agreed with the sentiment of Prof. Shah, Mr. Chowdhury said if the system of nomination was entirely abolished, certain classes of people, particularly experts, when they wanted to nominate to the Council of State, might not come to the legislature as they were generally shy to contest election. It was, therefore, necessary that some provision should be made for nomination so that the House might get the benefit of the opinion of the experts who fought shy to contest election.

ABOLISH NOMINATION

Mr. B. K. Sidhwa pleaded for abolition of the system of nomination. The power vested in the President for nomination of certain members, he said, might be misused even in the changed circumstances. And any misuse of the power would create bickerings.

He was not in favour of making provision in the constitution for setting up of a Consultative Council of representatives of all walks of life as suggested by Prof. Shah. But, if the provision for nomination was retained the discretion of appointing an Expert Advisory Committe might be left to the Parliament. If the Parliament found that certain expert element was available in the Parliament and Expert Advisory Committee might be appointed by the Parliament to advise the House and the Government.

ONE PARTY DEMOCRACY WON'T DO

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi (Socialist) said election of States representatives to the Council should be made in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. If members were elected on the simple basis of majority votes, then minority representatives would have no access to the Council. It was minority representatives who were the real representatives of the people because representatives of majority party were elected by the people under emotion. He did not agree with the type of democracy practised in Europe, but asked for introduction of all forms of the Western democracy when they were going to practise it. The Western democracy, in spite of all its defects, had sustained because of the opposition which brought the unadulterated mass views. One party democracy, he said, could not function. It was, therefore, essential that members should be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferrable vote so that in the Upper House which was very important, some members holding the views of the Opposition might come.

INCLUDE BUSINESS INTERESTS TOO

Mr. Mohd. Ismail asked for inclusion of trade, commerce and business interests in the lists of classes of people from whom members would be nominated to the Council. He did not think that trade, commerce and business people were in any way less important than the people enumerated in the list.

He was also against the provision that only elected members of the State Legislatures should elect their representatives to the Council of State. It was not fair to discriminate between elected and nominated members and to put nominated members in a disadvantageous position.

He supported the amendment of Mr. Baig that "election of State representatives should be in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferrable vote."

KUNZRU FAVOURS PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru also said that it was necessary to lay down the system for the choice of members that would be fair to men holding different views. It was accordingly suggested that in the matter of election the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferrable vote should be used.

Pandit Kunzru also pointed out that in adopting such a system Hon'ble Members need not entertain any fear of the recurrent of the old evil of communal electorates. There were some members in the Constituent Assembly who did not belong to the majority party in the country, namely the Congress and it was on the basis of proportional representation that they were elected.

As a matter of fact the adoption of the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote was the only method left if at all they wanted to give a fair share to members of other communities also to participate in the general election for legislatures, both Central and Provincial.

AMBEDKAR'S REPLY

Dr. Ambedkar winding up discussion on the first four clauses of Article 67 of the Draft Constitution, said that he was prepared to accept only five amendments in all. Three of them were moved by himself and the rest two by Mr. Mahabir Tyagi.

He also said that but for the language of Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig's amendment, he had no objection to accepting it. But in his view the purpose of Mr. Baig's amendment was achieved if he accepted Mr. Tyagi's amendments which were better worded.

With regard to the other amendments, Dr. Ambedkar said that only two called for a special consideration namely those of Pandit Kunzru and Prof. Shah.

REPRESENTATION FOR STATES PEOPLE

With reference to Pandit Kunzru's amendment which sought to retain 40 percent representation in the Upper Chamber for the representatives from the states Dr. Ambedkar admitted that it was quite true that in the Government of India Act of 1935, it was provided that although the states population formed only one-fourth of the total population of India they got one-third of the total strength of the Council of State and two-fifths of 40 percent representation in the House of the People. There was no reason to believe that the old proviso of the Government of India Act was incorporated in the Draft Constitution.

Dr. Ambedkar desired to give the House briefly a history of the clauses.

He recalled the appointment of the Union Powers Committee last year which recommended a general rule of representation for the people in British India as well as the people in the Indian States. That rule was that there should be one seat for every million popluation upto five millions of people and one seat for every additional two millions.

That rule was applicable both to British India and to the Indian States. That report of the Committee came before the Constituent Assembly for consideration and it was found that the representatives of the states had moved a large number of amendments on that part of the Union Powers Committee Report which dealt with representation to states people, great many negotiations took place between representatives of the Indian Provinces and Indian states and consequently Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar moved an amendment in the Constituent Assembly on July 31, 1947 to the effect that 40 percent representation to be given to states representatives.

The Constituent Assembly having then adopted Mr. Gopalaswamy Avyangar's amendment 40 percent representation was given to states people and therefore the same ratio was maintained in the Draft Constitution.

ALLOCATION OF SEATS IN PARLIAMENT

Dr. Ambedkar also gave the House an idea of the figures relating to the allocation of seats in the Parliament which he proposed to bring forward at a later date in the form of an amendment, namely Schedule III.

According to the proposals, provinces will have 141 seats. Chief Commissioner's Provinces will have two and the States will have 70 altogether. Thus the total elected members of the House of the People will be 213. In addition to that there will be 12 nominated members making the total strength of the House 225.

The clauses in the constitution contained a provision that the strength of the House of the peoples should not exceed 250. Therefore, Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that the provisions as they stood in the Draft Constitution removed weightage and at the same time provided a satisfactory position to the States and Provinces in the matter of representation.

FOUR CLAUSES ADOPTED

Referring to Prof. Shah's amendments which sought that there should be a statutory provision in the constitution to constitute an advisory body of experts in industry, commerce, and so on to advice the Government in all matters relating to them, Dr. Ambedkar said that already such a practice was being followed both in the provinces and the Centre and, as such, there was no separate statutory provision needed. Therefore, he commended to the House to accept the four clauses of Article 67 as amended.

All other amendments were lost when out to vote except the three moved by Dr. Ambedkar and the two moved by Mr. Mahabir Tyagi.

The House then adopted those clauses

Dr. H. C. Mookherjee then announced that the House will definitely adjourn on Jan. 8 and thereafter the House adjourned for the day.

TRAVANCORE-CEYLON TRADE PACT

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 3, (U. P. A.): A trade agreement between the Travancore and Ceylon Governments has been concluded, it was announced today by Premier T. K. Narayana Pillai

He explained that the agreement was based on a barter system. For example, he said, Travancore would receive Ceylon tobacco in return for exports of dry fish and spices.

Ban On Tea Export From Chittagong

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 2, (A. P. I.): The Collector of Customs, Chittagong, has, it is learnt, issued a circular prohibiting export of tea by sea from Chittagong to the Indian Union

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

Share market resumed its New Year trading in a hesitant mood, Fluctuations were narrow. Though it is incorrect to form any definite idea at this stage of the trend of the market yet it is generally believed that this time budget will not be so shocking for the markets On the contrary there is an inclination to be more optimistic in as much as the maior political uncertainties have been removed, it remains to be seen only whether finance minister can afford further encouragement to industries by way of a reduction in direct taxation.

Calico Today Opened 1203, Highest 1208, Lowest 1196, Closed 1202.
Ambika Opened 390, Lowest 387, Closed 388.
Deffered Opened 1672, Lowest 1640, Closed 1643.
Arvind Opened 1456, Highest 1462, Lowest 1452, Closed 1456.

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)
HAPUR, Jan. 3.

Wheat 24 to 27, Gram 14, Barley 15, Bejhar 13/8, Maize 15/8, Bajra 15/12, Juwar 14/8, Guwar 13, Matar 13, Arhar 14, Urd 18/8, Moong 21, Masoor 15/8, Gur New 10/14 10/2, Shakkar 12/4, Crystal 34, Khandsari 20 to 25, Eagan Future 9/13/3, Opened 9/15/6, Sarsoon 23/8, Taraseed 19 to 20/8, Oil 65, Oilcake 7/12, Cottonseed 14, Groundnut 14/4, Oats 10.

Bardana Ready 178, Chet 112, January 125/8, April 123/8.

Silver Forward 166/8, Gold 110/8.

Urd Maha 18.

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Jan 3

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 105, Ungarbled 95, Cocoanuts Raw 140/142, Dry 125/138, Cocoanut Oil 595, Copra Office 405, Dilpasand 410, Madrasnottam 425, Pepper Wynaad 1000, Country 975, Dry Ginger Chernad 475, Ernad 425, Coffee Robusta 145, Timber Pali 75/80, Junglewood 30/40, Vellapine 60/75, Benteak 40/60, Teak 75/120, Mango 3/4, Teak 8/18, Rosewood 10/20.

Architect Of Burma's Independence

(Continued from Page 4.)

markable. He was not a good speaker like the present Premier, Thakin Nu. He was not so mentally alert that he could have been dubbed "smart" by foreign correspondents. A foreign correspondent friend of mine sought to interview Aung San just before the latter's departure for London to confer with Mr. Attlee. He came back from th interview, a disappointed man.

"He couldn't answer questions so quickly and intelligently. Why has he become your leader?" he asked me ruefully.

I was not surprised at his disillusionment. A youthful leader of a young and struggling nation like the Burmese should have an unusual lustre of wit and optimism, facile tongue and impressive tone. But, alas, Aung San did not have anything like lustre. He was a dark, thin, dwarfish youth; he spoke with an effort; he was apparently slow in the uptake. But I know the secret of his success: I know why he had become "our leader." So do many other Burmans.

"There is only one reason why Aung San has been given the top place in Burma, and that is, he is unusually honest", I told the foreign correspondent.

"Haven't you got any more honest politicians in your country?" asked the correspondent, still disappointed.

"We may have some, but he is so unusually honest. Political honesty is a rare thing in Burma, where we have had during the days of the British rule a good deal of party intrigues and other malpractices that are so rampant in a democracy which is not really democratic," I replied rather pedantically.

My friend let go at that. He was perhaps disgusted with my pedantry. But I think my argument was worth its salt. During the British rule, we had politicians who sang the chorus of Burma's independence, but at the same time they would need no prompting in taking office. Office seemed to be the end, and not a means. This practice Aung San held in contempt, and the people knew of it.

Loyalty To The Masses

This is, indeed, the secret of his success. Implicit faith by the masses, and his loyalty to the masses, characterised by his outspokenness, spelt a success in mass organisation unprecedented in Burma's political history. His lack of ambition, politically speaking, produced a charming modesty and the absence of bigotry, which made him so popular in spite of his brusqueness.

Burma had been in need of a "model" politician, who did not have selfish or party interests, whose loyalty to the causes of freedom was beyond all doubts, and, fortunately, she found in this 33-year old boy of a sleepy village in the Dry Zone the politician of her heart's desire,—a leader of all parties though not a member of any one.

Aung San certainly lacked fine knowledge of English; he certainly lacked a fine personality; he certainly lacked tact and ability in party intrigues. But Burma did not want fine English, or a fine personality, or party intrigues; she was athirst after sterling honesty. It is a proven fact that Aung San deserved his people's worship.

His sudden death was a loss and a gain. Burma lost her idol, but it gained a tradition—a standard of moral integrity in politics.

Tungabhadra Project Delayed

MADRAS, Jan. 3 (UPI): Execution

MADRAS, Jan. 3 (UPI): Execution of the Tungabhadra Project is likely to be delayed. The delay is due to the setting up of an unified agency for carrying out the construction between the Governments of Madras and the Hyderabad who are parties to the scheme. It is feared that on account of the delay in the settlement of this question, the project, which is scheduled to be completed by 1952, will be further delayed.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH, NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

Previous Closing	32.33
Today's Opening	32.38
Difference	—5
Today's Closing	32.20
Difference	—18

LAST QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

	Rs. As.
Silver Bullion Ready	178 4
Gold Ready	113 0
Sovereign	74 4
EXPECTATION; Cotton Jarila May	616 8

NEW YORK STOCKS.
NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.
General Motors dol. 58-1/2.
United States Steel Common dol. 70-1/8.
United States Steel Preference unquoted—(Reuter).

MARVELLOUS RELIEF FROM
MUSCULAR ACHES & PAINS
by using world-famous Zam-Buk

RUB in Zam-Buk gently, and relief comes quickly. The rich medicinal oils in this wonderful herbal ointment get right into the skin, to give the most effective benefit to strained, wearied, aching muscles. For all muscular pains, for cramp and stiffness of the joints, and for sore aching feet, Zam-Buk is a real blessing. Guaranteed free from animal fat.

ALWAYS USE
Zam-Buk
Excellent for pimples, rashes, eczema, ulcers, abscesses, sores, cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, insect bites, sore aching feet, muscular pains and bodily chills.
SOOTHING, HEALING, ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT

Agents: Messrs. KEMP & CO., LTD. P. O. Box. 937. BOMBAY.

A quick remedy for FILARIA
ARSENO-TYPHOID
Put an end to that fell and foul disease Filaria, Arseno-Typhoid is your Arsenal in fighting Filaria.

CALCUTTA CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSN. LTD.
6, Chowringhee Road CALCUTTA.
Branch: Sitabaldi, Nagpur.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Business MAN'S DIARY

FORWARD MARKETS

We have in the city two markets designed on democratic lines, namely, Cotton and Bullion, but the Stock Exchange and Produced markets are functioning under old constitutions. However, these forwad markets do not run on scientific methods. Professional operators indulge in extensive buying and selling much above the capacity of the markets, solely with a view to earning differences in prices and thus creating artificial conditions often involving hardships to 'bonafide' trade. It is high time that some sort of restrictions were place on individual operations and those operators compelled to notify their daily transaction to their respective associations and the information made available to other members. The secrecy of the operations makes manipulations easy unless this change is introduced rich professional operators will have easy methods of minting money in all city forward markets.

CARDAMON CROP

..The total area under cardamon is estimated at 115710 acres. Travancore State has 49 per cent while the remaining area is under Mysore, Madras and Coorg. The total estimated production in 1944/45 was 51,036 cwts. The average prices realised at auctions in various centres have ranged from Rs. 107 to Rs. 337 per cent.

SALES-TAX ON COFFEE

The Madras Government is planing to introduce Sale-tax on coffee with a view to earning an annual revenue of about Rs. 6 lakhs: This is an article of semi-food variety and there can be no justification for additional burden on consumers: The amount may be a small one but it wll not be without effect on the consumers.

CITY MARKETS

It was a day of disappointment to Bulls on the Stock Exchange. Majority of traders were looking for higher quatations and privately Tata Steel Defds. were pushed up to Rs. 1705/- during holidays. But there are factors which are called imponderables in the art of speculation: Instead of a rise there was heavy selling and even professional operators were believed to be selling: It can not be said whether the selling was purposely done with a view to shaking out weak holders cotton was steady with moderate buying. Silver and Gold prices moved up under the influence of small arrivals from upcountry. Produce market was quiet but there was a sharp decline in Cartorseeds prices. The cease-fire in Kashmere is supposed to same Government from the expenditure and in turn it will help to fight inflation.

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, Jan 3.

Following are today's quotations in the Madras Stock Exchange Association:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Government of India Loans 3 per cent 1 86 99/4, Three per cent 1970/75 100, Government of Travancore Three per cent 1952 54 102 8, Government of Madras Three per cent 1966 100/14, Three per cent 1960 101 2.

BANKS: Travancore 18, 8.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan (CD) 16, Mysore 47, 12, Travancore 9 4.

PLANTINGS: Chembras 4/9, Cochin Malabar 4/13, Oellampathy XD 1 6, Cuchteriony 5 6, Pulangodes 1 3, Thurumbadi 2 9, T. R. & T. Co. 6/12 6, Vaikundam 7/4.

TEXTILES Balasubramna 41, Bangalore Woollen 240, Buckinhams 168, Cambodias 9, Combatore Pioneer 109, Coimbatore Spg. XD 44 8, Janardhnas 46 8, Lakshmi 65, Madura 43 8, Mayura 315, Pankajas 87, Radhakrishnas 134 8, Rajalakshmis 55, Ranga Vilas 44 8, Trav Rayons 4/14, Trichinopolys 11 8, Vasanthas 101.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cements 63, F. A. C. T. S. 5 3 6, Indi Cements 14/14, Mysore Chem. & Ferts XD 7 9 Mysore Papers XD 11/12, Spencer 11/8.

Wheat Averaged 15.85 Bushels To The Acre

The average yield of 15 85 bushels an acre for the last Australian wheat crop was greater than in any of the previous four years.

This was partly due to the good season and pratly to improved supplies of superphosphate, of which there was a shortage during and immediately after the war.

In 1944-45 the average yield fell as low as 6.25 bushels to the acre. In 1942-43 it was 16.78.

Of last season's record harvest, Australia exported to India wheat worth £19,600,000 and wheaten flour worth £2,570,000.—(A. N.).

Plastics Factory To Be Set Up In Bangalore

New machinery and other equipment worth £60,000 (Rs. 8 lakhs) have been completed by a factory in South-East England for shipment to Bangalore, where a plastics manufacturing factory is shortly to be set up.

The finished machinery, which consists of 18 exteruders (the machines used in the commercial production of extruded plastics products) and other allied equipment, was specially designed in one of Britain's most up-to-date plastics factories in Berkshire.

Two young Bangalore scientists, Mr. H. S. Viswewariah and Mr. P. S. Srinivasa Mudaliar, who will help in the erection of the plant, have now returned to India after completing a three-month training period at the Berkshire factory. Their original intention was to study telecommunications in Britain, but they spent the last three months as ordinary workers in the British plastics factory, learning their new craft.

When the plant arrives at Bangalore and is ready to be installed, three experts from the British factory will supvise the work.

The plant consists of four three-inch, six two-inch and eight one-and-a-quarter-inch extruders, with wire covering and cable equipment conveyer and take-off mechanisms, extruder dies and nozzles—in fact, complete equipment for a factory, down to the smallest detail.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

GENERAL SELLING IN ACTIVE SHARES DEPRESSES MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

Against general expectations, the local Stock Exchange opened quiet today and under increased selling, prices kept on declining. During the Holidays, Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted at Rs. 1705 while the market opened quiet at Rs. 1675 against the last official quotation of Rs. 1681/4. It is said that the market was adversely affected by reports of income-tax assessment.

There was utter absence of buying and professional operators were inclined to offer and Tata Steel Defd. shares declined at Rs. 1642, Ordinary shares opened Rs. 1/8 lower at Rs. 312 and downturned at Rs. 305.

This sharp decline in Steel shares induced increased selling in cotton mills shares. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1005 against last closing at Rs. 1008/12 and declined at Rs. 996/4. Kohinoors opened Rs. 4 lower at Rs. 287 and after declining at Rs. 281 steadied at Rs. 282. Simplex shares opened at Rs. 189 X.D. and eased off at Rs. 183, Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 290 and declined at Rs. 284.

Towards the close there was cessation of selling and the market was steady. It is said that end of Kashmir war will bring an end of inflation. The increase of 25 per cent levy on fine counts was considered an additional burden to mills and induced selling. Some dealers believed that the increase in steel prices would be only nominal. All these factors helped the general drop in prices today.

FORWARD SECTION

Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	998	12
Kohinoor Mills (6)	283	0
Swadeshi Mills (22)	286	0
Central India Mills (4)	253	0
Simplex Mills (S) XD	182	4
New Great Eastern (10)	161	0
Indore (9 plus 3)	182	8
Gokak Mills (20) XD	272	8
Century Spinning (15)	240	0
Colaba Land and Mills (12)	148	0
India Bleaching (6)	157	0
Swan Mills (20)	322	0
Finlay Mills (1)	267	0
Morarji Goculdas (6)	502	8
Edward Sassoon (3) XR	235	0
Meyer (12)	127	8
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	0
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	11	15
India United Defd.	1-9-6	
Madhusudan Mills (15)	200	0
Podar (S)	161	4
Khatau Makanji (8)	223	12
Indore Coupon	87	0
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	306	4
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15-0)	1648	12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	135	8
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (5)	154	12
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	323	12
Belapur Sugar (12)	239	0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-4)	31	8
Scindia Steam (1-4)	19	6
Premier Contruction	142	0
Tata Chemical	13	2
Tata Oil (2)	56	0
Indian Iron (0-12)	25	1
Bengal Steel (08-0)	22	0
British India Corp. (0-10).	8	8
Wimco	272	8
Alcock	290	0
Belapur Coupon	61	8
Bombay Burma New (5)	119	6
Burma Petrol	1	9
Mackenzie (6)	92	4
Port Canning (3)	69	8
Kemp and Co. (30)	442	8
Kemp and Co. (New)	462	8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150	0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	83	8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	32	8
Mukund Iron	10	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	21	0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	144	8
Supreme India XR	123	12
Jam Wire (6)	67	8
Bombay Uganda	69	0
Bombay Motor Cycle	39	8
Indian Cement (1937)	25	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	155	0
United Motor	74	0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	144	8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	1002	8
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahmadi Steam	95	0
Gujarat Motor	20	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrela Batteries	51	0
Prince of Wales Press	610	0
Manmad Press	120	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	190	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1255	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1302	8
Hydro Electric (7)	122	8
Bombay Steamer (6)	308	12
Central India (5)	632	8
Swadeshi Mills	128	12
Vishnu Mills (7)	632	8
Lakshmi Mills	277	8
New Great Mills (5-8)	227	8
Podar Mills (4)	108	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	117	8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	325	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	136	4
Premier Construction 1st (6 1/4)	120	0
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	116	4
Amalgamated (5-8)	123	2
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical (5)	133	12
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	160	0
Jupiter General	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	121	4
Mackenzie 1st	85	0
Mackenzie 2nd	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mills	50	0
Standard Mills	101	0
Madhusudan Mills	12	0
Khatau Mills	104	0
Morarji	104	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952 (4)	103	8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	101	10
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	106	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchand Nagar (6)	112	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Indian Copper (1-9)	2-6-6	
Burma Corporation	3	1
New Victoria Mill	3	0
New Victoria Pref.	5	2
Phalton Sugar (8)	120	0
Gold Mohur (20)	280	0
New Kaiser-Hind	390	0
Sajjan Mills (20)	150	0
Osmanshahri Mills (10) Nom.	280	0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	330	0
Air Service XR	8	8
Ambica Air Lines	10	0
Air India (100)	106	4
Hind Motor	5	11
India Steam	9	14

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	70	0
Phoenix Mills (50)	447	8
Indian Manufacturing XD	4350	0
Kooria Mills (S)	131	4
David Mills (6)	191	4
New City Mills (10)	187	8
Minerva Mills (12)	1217	8
Bradbury Mills (12)	587	8
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5	0
Bharat Mills (2)	34	0
Mysore Spg. Mills (8)	172	8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	15	0
Model Mills (12-8) XD	182	8
Lakshmi Cotton (25) XD	617	8
Vishnu Cotton (8) XD	227	8
Western India (40)	4095	0
Standard Mills (15)	245	0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3900	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	11	8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4290	0
Tata Mills (3)	59	0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	270	0
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3)	77	8
New Union Mills (0-8)	13	1
Madhusudan B (2-8)	47	0
Srinivas Mills (S)	175	0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	100	0
Berar Mills	305	0
Victoria Mills	225	0
Colaba Land Coupon	42	0
New Great New	142	0
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (4-4-0)	153	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1430	0
Tata Power (50)	1512	8
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	115	0
Ahmedabad New	12	8
Surat Electricity (2-8)	140	0
Karachi Electric (2)	126	4
Brouch (0-5)	10	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	2
Amalgamated (0-12)	12	4
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electric Supply (S)	151	4
Bombay Suburban (3) XD	142	8
Bombay Suburban New (2) XD		
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1729	8
Imperial Bank of India (8-12)	443	2
Central Bank Old (1-8)	87	0
Central Bank New (1-8)	85	0
Bank of India (4) XR	190	0
Union Bank of India (0-5	8	1
Bank of Baroda	148	8
Habib Bank (4)	158	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	52	0
United Commercial (1-8)	62	0
Hindustan Commercial	46	12
Jaipur Bank (176)	37	0
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Exchange Bank (1-8)	29	8
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	105	0
INSURANCE		
Oriental (125) XD	4700	0
Empire (10)	875	0
New India (1-8)	58	8
Jupiter (1-4)	21	0
Vulcan (0-10)	11	8
Indian Mercantile (2)	39	8
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B I G (1)	19	8
Industrial and Prudential	29	8
Neptune Assurance	7	8
New Great	35	0
All-India General	17	8
RAILWAY SHARES		
Central Provinces (1-14)	111	0
Pachora Jamner Rly (2-8)	120	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Bombay Steamer (1) XD	432	8

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98	12
2 1/4 per cent 1950	100	14
2 1/2 per cent	97	2
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97	2
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99	9
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	9
2 3/4 per cent 1976	98	0
3 per cent Non-Terminable	99	1
3 per cent 1986 Con.	99	4
3 per cent 1951-54	101	5
3 per cent 1953-55	101	11
3 per cent 1957	101	4
3 per cent 1959-61	100	14
3 per cent 1963-45	100	3
3 per cent 1966-68	99	15
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	12
4 per cent 1960-70	110	12
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	104	4
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112	2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	115	12
PROVINCIAL LOANS		
2 3/4 per cent U P 1961	98	2
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98	2
3 per cent Punjab 1948	98	14
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	12
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	4
3 per cent U.P. 1952	100	4
3 per cent C. P 1952	100	6
3 per cent N W F 1952	99	10
3 per cent U P 1961-66	100	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipality D.	111	0
5 per cent Bom Muni 1959	114	8
6 per cent Bom Muni 1954	114	8
4 1/4 per cent Municipality 1977	100	14
6 K. P. T.	114	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, January 3.

The local cotton market was fairly steady today with moderate business. In view of shortage of supplies, the undertone of the market remains firm.

It is reported several mills are buying in upcountry markets and are reported paying higher prices than those ruling in the local market.

Upcountry reports state the Ankleshwar crop is not upto the usual standard while Kapadvanj staple is very satisfactory.

The market opened today at Rs. 615 for May delivery and after a initial decline upto Rs. 614/8 on scattered selling. The market firmed up on active buying and May was quoted at Rs. 616.

Thereafter there was restricted business and May delivery was quoted at Rs. 615-8. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under.

ICC February	620	0	0
ICC May	616	8	0
ICC July	616	12	0
ICC September	616	12	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton February Contract is 643 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Dec. 31.

May Highest 617-1/4 Lowest 614-1/2
Closing 616-3/4
July Highest 618 Lowest 616-1/2
Closing 617-1/4
Sept. Highest 618-1-2 Lowest 617
Closing 617-1/2

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 31.

KARNAK
January 91.90+190
March 89.00+125
ASHMOUNI
February 57.85+81
April 57.90+100

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

There was a sharp decline in Castorseeds. Market on heavy selling by profesional operators. The market displays poor rallying power.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 129-6 and sharply declined at Rs. 128-1 on general selling. At this level there developed moderate short covering and the market rallied at Rs. 128-6.

Groundnuts were steady owing to limited supply while linseed was easy.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	34	8	0
Coromandal	34	0	0
Bold ready	34	0	0
Bold Dec.-Jan	33	8	0
Bold Feb-March	33	10	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	28	8	0
May delivery	128	8	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	26	9	0
Feb-March	26	7	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready Mills	20	0	0
January	19	11	0
February	19	7	0
Linseed Oil	16	12	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed Oil Commercial quality	17	8	0
Gingellyseed	225 to 230		

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

Inferior	88	0	0
Usual	95	0	0
Jan.	31	6	0
March	30	15	0
Receipt Bags		9756	

Italian Art Silk

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

150 D Jan.	3	5	0
150 D Ready	2	9	0
120 D Ready	3	8	0

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

Maha Dely	170	0	0
Fagun per cdy.	889	0	0

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

Per yd.	Pices
Ready	112½
Jan-March	114
D W 40-28	
Bags 1000	
Ready	128 0 0
Jan-March	121 0 0

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

Tata Ordinary 306/4; Tata Deferred 1648/12; Indian Iron 25/1; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 22; Bombay Dyeing 998/12; Central India 253/12; Gokak 273/12; Kohinoor 283/12; Simplex 192/8; Swadeshi 286/14; Tata Power 1512/8; Associated Cement 154/6; 239/6; Bombay Burma (Old) 323/12; Scindia 19/6; Central Bank 87; New India 58/8; Tata 2nd Pref. 135/10.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The local Bullion Market was very steady today with increased demand. Arrivals from upcountry are very small and prices are again hardening. There was only moderate business. Quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	178	6	0
Ready Gold	112	15	0
Sovereigns	74	2	0

DYES AND CHEMICALS

(From: Chatrabhuj K. Mavji.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 1.

NAPTHOLS (Barrel pkg.)	
NAPTHOL CAS	8/4
CBO	14
CSW	16/4
OBS	13/12
Fast Scarlet CKRC Base	6/4
Fast Scarlet CKR Base	10
Fast Red CKCB Base	8
Fast Red CB Base	9/8
Garnet GKGBC Base	8/8
Yellow OGC Base	8/8
Corinth CB Base	7
Orange CGC Base	10
Orange CKGR Base	8
Bordeaux CGP Base	10
Bordeaux CGP Salt	4/4
Scarlet CKB Salt	2/14
Blue CB Salt	4/4
DIRECT COLOURS.	
Direct Black Extra	3/4
Direct Green Extra	4/8
Direct Violet Extra	5/8
Direct Yellow 4GL	12
Direct Sky Blue Extra	7
Direct Rubin	5
Direct Brown	4/12
Direct Orange Extra	6/8
Diazo Black Extra	3/6
Chrysophelne Extra	9
Benzopurpurine 4B	4/8
Alizarine 100 p c Powder	8
	per lb.
Methylene Blue Extra	8/4
Metanil Yellow Elephant	2/8
Metanil Yellow Extra	4/4
Methyi Violet Lumps	4/12
Punkaj Magenta MCK Lumps	7
Magenta Extra O	8
Tarquois Blue G	18
SULPHUR COLOURS.	
Sulphur Black 692	1/12
Sulphur Black 992	1/5
Sulphur Black HK Grains	1/5
Congo Red Extra	5
Alizarine 20 p c Paste	100
Methylene Blue Extra	5/4
Metanil Yellow Elephant	2/8
Metanil Yellow Extra	4/4
Methyl Violet Lumps	4/12
Punkaj Magenta MCK Lumps	7
Magenta Extra O	8
Diamond Green	10
Bismark Brown Extra	3
Malachite Green Crys	8/4
Chrysodine Extra	4
Auramine Extra	4/12
Acid Orange Extra	2/4
Rhodamine B Extra 500 p.c.	20
Kumkum Scarlet	8
VAT FAST DYES.	
Vat Blue GCD Power	40
Vat Blue RSN Powder	34
Vat Dark Blue BO	25
Vat Brilliant Green B900	27
Vat Olive Green B Powder	20
Vat Brilliant Green B2100 Powder	90
Vat Gray Powder	20
Vat Brown Powder	20
Vat Magenta B Powder	40
Vat Yellow 8G Powder	45
Vat Violet 2R & 4R Powder	60
PRINTING COLOURS.	
Printosol CO	12
Printosol CO4B	19
Gold Yellow	65
Printosol Green Paste	45
Rapid Red	22
Orange	24
Yellow	22
Indigo 60 p.c. Grains (American)	4/2
Indigo 60 p.c. Eng. 1 lb. pkg.	4/12
CHEMICALS.	
Hydrosulphite of Soda	0/15
Bisulphite of Soda	58
Turkey Red Oil	43
Monopol Napthol Soap	43
Soda Bicarb	23
Sitaric Acid	162
Soda Ash Light USA	17
Ammonia Bycarb Powder	56
Ammonia Chloride	35
Sulphur Boi	15
Sulphur Crude	9
Tri Sodium Phosphat	76
Nitrit of Soda	40
Sodium Sulphide American	36
Sodium Sulphide Indian small	44
Sulphate of Alumina (Pure)	16
Auiline Salt	0/15
Bichromate of Potash	160
Caustic Soda 1 lb. pkg.	0/6/6
Caustic Soda 450 Lbs. pkg.	32
Acetic Acid	0/14
Formal De Hdye	0/7
Zinc Dust	75
Brown Sugar of Lead	105
White Sugar of Lead	135
Borox Crys	22

TATA IRON & STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Industries Ltd. Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of December 1948 was:

	TONS
Pig Iron	78,200
Steel Ingots	77,100
FINISHED STEEL	
Semis for sale 12,600	
Finished 44,700	
Total	57,300

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

MILLS

Apollo 3/1 3
Ahmedabad Advance 270
Bharat 34/8
B Dyeing 1005 1014 2/8 993/12 98/12
C India 253 54 52/8 53 52 53
E Textiles 235
Finlay 270 67
Gokak 274 71/12 72/8
I U Defd 1/10 1/9 1/9/6
I U Ord 12/2 11/14 11/15
Indore 82/8
Kohinoor 287 85 86 83 83/8 81 83
Laxmi 615
Meyer 127/8
Madhusudan 200
Model 182/8
Morarji 502/8
Mysore 172/8
New City 187/8
New Great 163 60 61
Sassoon Cotton 11/8
Simplex 191 86 8/ 82/8 (Ex Div)
Swadeshi 291 85 86
Tata Mills 58/8 59
Vishnu 227/8
C P Rly. 110/8 11
dd nmR RDBR-2hu

BANKS

Central 86/8 87/4 86/8 87
Central Ord 84 85
Imperial Old 1790 1800 1792/8
Imperial New 442/8 43/12 43/2
Habib 165 66
India 190
Union 1/1
U Commercial 62

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 116/4
Andhra Valley 1432/8 30
Surat 140
Karachi 126/4
Hydro 154 53
Hydro Pref 122/8
Power 1510 17/8 12/8
Vulcan 11/8
New India 58/8 58

STEAMER

B Steel 22/9 22/6 22/8 21/12 22/1 22
Scindia 19/10 19/5/6 19/7 19/4 19/6

STEEL

B RSteel 22/9 22/6 22/8 21/12 22/1 22
I Iron 25/12 25/8 25/10 24/14 25/4 25/1
Tata Defd 1677/8 68/12 72/8 55 67/8 40 47/8 45 50 48/12
Tata Ord 313 11½ 11/8 8/4 9 4 6/8 6/4
Tata Hind Pref 135/8 35/4 35/8
FRANCIS—4 JAN 3

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 292/8 90
A C C Old 157 54/8 55 54 54/12
A C C New 144/8 45 44/8
Belapur 243 38 3/9 38/8 39
B B Old 327/8 23/12 25 23/12
B B New 119/8
B B Petrol 1/8/9 1/9 1/8/6 1/9
Dena Trust 21
I I Trust 83/8
I Bleaching 157
P. Const 142/8 43 40/12 42 40/8 42
Tata Chem 12/15 13 12/14
Tata Oil 56/8 56
Wimco 272/8

SPECIAL

B I Corporation 8/7/6
Belapur Coupon 60/8 61/8
Indore Coupon 89 86 87
Surat Elec Pref 135 36/4

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

S. S. INDIAN SHIPPER

From—: 41 cases insulated electrical conductors 250 bags sodium bicarbonate 124 bundles alloy stell bars 510 ctns. insulated hollow glass bracks 55 bags bolts and nuts 108 cases glass soda water bottles 29 bales printing paper 65 bundles rid ribs 30 cases power looms 50 cases protector studs 140 cases dry distemper 205 cases textile machinery 1,600 bundles steel hoops, 59 packages whiteoi, 39 bundles brass rods, 60 bundles copper strips, 90 cases copper wire, 183 packages felt bass floor coverings, 110 pieces glass phials, 35 cases Vena's cough mixture, 40 drums cellulose primes, 200 carboys hydrogen peroxide, 1,377 crates glazed tiles, 108 cases lead plates 46 cases wood separators 63 drums aqueus leather posh, 55 pieces steam turbine parts, 25 cases diesel engines, 32 cases cream separators, 87 loose cast iron cat valves, 66 sakel cases sanitary earthernware.

S. S. AMRA

From Beira: 7,495 slabs electrolytic sable mugs.

From Mozambique: 3,810 bags raw cashew nuts.

From Mombassa: 1,942 bags cashew nuts, 1,118 bags gram.

S. S. DARA

From Busrah: 29,167 bundles wet dates 1,000 baskets zahadi dates 11,500 bundles zahadi wet dates, 202 bags dry dates.

From Khoramshahr: 190 bags maqaz badam, 823 bags cummin seeds, 50 bags maqaz almond kernels 644 bags almonds with shell 950 cases angoor, 1,288 bags puppy seeds, 100 cases apricots 200 bags almond kernels, 147 bags almonds, 931 bags raisins, 50 boxes dried apricots, 339 bags almond seeds, 2,600 cases dates

S. S. SALVORE

From Trieste: 144 bales paper, 35 bales ledger paper 176 bales writing paper, 43 bales wrapping paper, 300 cases light beer, 146 cases cotton threads on reels, 162 bales printing paper, 935 cases iron ox and cow chains, 950 cases cog chains, 50 cases dog chains, 72 cases iron protector studs, 72 cases wood iron screws, 680 bags marble chips.

From Venice: 1,360 bags verina marble chips.

From Bari: 6,135 bags shelled almonds, 1,100 bags unshelled almonds, 700 bags shelled prima bari almonds, 50 bags grainy unshelled almonds, 500 phial bags almond seeds.

From Kalamata: 10,618 bags figs 50 bags currants.

From Port Sudan: 1,103 bags dour nuts, 1'080 bags whole dour nuts.

From Port Said: 90 cases sultans

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT:

S. S. DARA

To Karachi: 51 cases toilet requisites—Messrs. Pearline Paris ltd, 10 cases art silk mantles—Prabhat Products Co. 10 bundles tanned leather—Virani Bros. 5 bundles tanned leather—A. R. Haideralli. 15 cases rubber balloons—M. Sadik.

S. S. CITY OF GLASGOW

To Liverpool: 115 bags fenngry seeds—E. Virjee & Co.

S.S. JALA YAMUNA

To Rangoon: 100 bags epsom salt—The Eastern Chemical Co. (India) Ltd.

S. S. JALA USHA

To Karachi: 8 cases harmless medicine—Geofrey Manners & Co. Ltd. 15 bundles cane—K. Arthurs.

S. S. VIRGINIA MAY

To Karachi: 10 cases rubber balloons—S. Aladin & Bros. 25 jottas slate pencils—F. Adbulhusein & Co. 27 bales handloom cotton piecegoods and 26 bales ready-made clothes—A. H. Esmail & Co.

S. S. TAIRA

To Mombassa: 25 bags cocain, 6 bundles dhana dall and 28 cases hair oil—C. Ambalal.

M. V. PROTECTOR

To Karachi: 10 bundles tanned leather—Virani Bros.

S. S. NETRAVATI

To Karachi: 13 cases cotton hosiery —Indian Hosiery Factory.

S. S. SALVORE

To Trieste: 235 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robbertson & Sons.

S. S. NOREVERETH

To Colombo: 30 cases harmless medicine—The Chemical Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd.

BY AIR

To Karachi: 17 bundles art silk piecegoods—A. S. A. M. Vakil.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

S.S. VALHALL from Karachi with general cargo on Jan. 2.

S.S. ALGONQUIN from Singapore with diesel oil on Jan. 1.

S.S. SHEHZADA from Calcutta with general cargo on Jan. 1.

S.S. AXEL CARL from Tuticorin with general cargo on Jan. 2.

S.S. STRATHELDEN from Sydney with general cargo on Dec. 31.

S.S. ROTTI from New York with general cargo on Jan. 2.

S.S. CANTON from London with general cargo on Jan. 2.

S.S. GRANDYKE from Manchester with grain on Jan. 2.

DEPARTURES

S.S. SAN GEORGIO for Karachi in ballast on Jan. 1.

S.S. LOSSIEBANK for Calcutta in ballast on Jan. 1.

S.S. CEDAR BREAKS for Bahrein in ballast on Jan. 1.

S.S. STRATHEDEN for Tilbury with general cargo on Jan. 1.

S.S. BR. FAITH for Abadan in ballast on Dec. 31.

S.S. CANTON for Hongkong with general cargo on Jan. 2.

S.S. FRIDT JOF NANSEN for Koithattam in ballast on Jan. 2.

TOBIN PREDICTS BRIGHT NEW YEAR FOR U. S. WAGE EARNER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

A bright prospect for the U.S. wage-earner in 1948 was predicted today by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin.

"The year 1949 finds the U.S. wage earner better off than any other wage earner in the world, and assured that his freedom will be protected and his economic advantages improved," Tobin declared. He added:

"Our standard of living has been mounting steadily for a century. Today an ordinary worker's hourly wage buys four times that his great granfather's hourly wage bought in 1847. His weekly wages represent a three-fold gain in purchasing power over 100 years ago, for a workweek that has shrunk by one-third.

"The quantity and quality of goods and services available to him beyond the basic requirements of living have contributed substantially to his well-being and enjoyment of life. They are the measure of the high standard of living which he enjoys.

"There have been marked improvements also in his health and life expectancy, education, recreation and travel, civil

WEST INDIES DECLARE AT 336 FOR NINE

Weekes Sets Up New World Record: Walcott Completes 1,000 Runs

INDIA (66 FOR NO LOSS) LEFT WHOLE DAY TO SCORE 364 RUNS

CALCUTTA, January 3, (A.P.I.): A world record by Everton Weekes in scoring his fifth consecutive century in Test Matches high-lighted the fourth day's play in the India-West Indies Test Match here today, when the Tourists declared their second innings for 336 for nine and set India the task of collecting 431 runs in 415 minutes for victory.

The Caribbean colossus, Everton Weekes, established a world record, to-day, reeling off his fifth Test Century and claimed in the process the added distinction of hitting up a century in each innings of a Test.

Clyde Walcott, the other West Indian giant, completed 1,000 runs for the tour

When India went in today for the second time, Mushtaqali and Ibrahim played with great assurance but in 115 minutes batting they scored only 66 runs. When the match is continued on the fifth and last day tomorrow, India will have her task cut out to this—either to stay in the middle for five hours or to get 365 runs during that period to snatch her first victory in a Test Match.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3. (A.P.I.): The wicket despite three days' play showed not the slightest signs of wear on the fourth day of the third test match between the West Indies and India and the only spots were made by the bowlers feet well outside the leg stumps. The attendance this morning was much below the average but there were about 12,000 spectators present when Amarnath led the Indian side out. It was noticed that Roy and Mantri were fielding for Ghulam Ahmed and Adhikari both of whom developed a temperature yesterday. Banerjee and Amarnath opened the bowling this morning and runs came mostly in singles. Both the bowlers were able to make the ball move and in Amarnath's second over Goddard edged an outswinger into the hands of Banerjee fielding in the gully close in. Goddard's contribution was nine and the fourth wicket fell at 130.

Weekes who was then 68 was joined by Walcott and playing very confidently scored with well placed strokes all round the wicket. While Walcott made a cautious though confident start, Weekes was enterprising and after getting a lucky two through the slips off Amarnath, hooked India's captain to the squareleg boundary. Banerjee was swinging both ways and once he made the ball turn from the off so viciously that he completely beat Walcott but the ball went for four byes.

Then with the total at 147 Walcott received a lite from Amarnath off Banerjee when that batsman was only two. In attempting a big drive to the off Walcott gave Amarnath fielding at mid-off a very low catch inches off the ground with a full-blodded stroke and although the Indian captain threw himself down he was unable to make the catch. Then with a squarecut for two off Amarnath Weekes sent up 151 after the innings had lasted 220 minutes. Weekes then was 82 and Walcott 3.

India had another setback soon afterwards when Weekes was eighty-six in a total of 156 he hooked Amarnath to fineleg and Mushtaq Ali running in from the deep leg got to the ball but failed to fasten on to an ankle-high catch. Runs now came somewhat faster than in the morning and Weekes obtained another four with an off drive of the Indian captain. Ghulam Ahmed came to the field at this stage and Roy returned to the pavilion. The first bowling change was made at 167 when Banerjee, who had conceded 18 runs in eight overs, made way for Ghulam Ahmed but Amarnath continued from the High Court end and Walcott drove him through the covers for his first four.

An hour's play this morning produced 56 runs with Weekes requiring three more runs for his record of having scored a century in each innings in the tests. Then turning Ghulam Ahmed to fineleg for a two Weekes completed his hundred in a stay of three hours with five fours as his principle strokes in a total of 179. He thereby joins the select band of batsmen who scored century in each innings. But scoring five centuries in a row in the tests, Weekes has created a new world record beating four centuries by J. H. Fingleton (Australia) and A. Melville (South Africa). After scoring one more single he attempted to hook Ghulam Ahmed but the ball did not turn much with the result that he gave the bowler a fiery catch which was accepted. Weekes was out in identical manner in the first innings after scoring 162.

Gomez and Walcott now became associated and runs continued to come steadily India's captain after bowling 9 overs made way for Mankad at 176 but although the lefthander was maintaining an accurate length he was not troubling the batsmen much.

WALCOTT GETS 1000 RUNS

Then turning Mankad to the fineleg

EVERTON WEEKES.....Five Test centuries in a row, with the added distinction of a century in each innings ..a world record.

for a four Gomez registered 202 on board after the innings had been in progress for 270 minute. Walcott's score the was 22 and Gomez 11. When Walcott scored his 24th run the West Indies gave him a cheer as he had compeleted his thousand runs for the tour

The bowlers had by now lost the initiative and the batsmen were now on top. Mankad conceded 14 runs in five overs and at 206 made way for Banerjee. Walcott was now playing superb cricket sending the Indian bowlers to all parts of the field making powerful strokes and drives. Ghulam Ahmed was driven straight for a four. Amarnath took him off at 216 and went in for another spett himself but the rate of scoring could not be checked. Walcott hooked Amarnath to the ropes and after Gomez had driven Banerjee to midoff for a three Walcott obtained another four with another straight-drive. At 236 Ghulam Ahmed was tried for Amarnath but without result and when lunch was taken the score was 239 for five wickets.

GOMEZ'S WICKET FALLS AFTER LUNCH

The West Indies went for runs when play was resumed after lunch and in the process of forcing the game, Gomez was bowled by Ghulam Ahmed at 244 for 29 made in a stay of 58 minutes.

Hazare opened the attack supported by Ghulam Ahmed from the other end and the batsmen started scoring fast. But after scoring three Gomez attempted to cut the third ball of Ghulam Ahmed's first over which turned in sharply and hit the stumps. Gomez had batted soundly for his twenty-nine.

With Christiani as partner Walcott now opened out and after 250 had been registered in 313 minutes completed his fifty in a stay of 110 minutes with the aid of four fours in a total of 253. He celebrated by square-cutting Ghulam Ahmed to the ropes and later sending him to the midoff boundary with crashing drives while Christiani drove Hazare past cover for a four.

At 280 Mankad replaced Ghulam Ahmed whose two wickets had cost him 80 runs while Amanath displaced Hazare who had conceded thirty-three runs in eleven overs, but runs continued to come fast. Christiani hooked Amarnath to the fineleg boundary while Walcott collected three successive fours off Mankad with superlative drives off the backfoot to send up 302 after the innings had lasted 342 minutes. Walcott then had made eight-one and Christiani 21. In attempting to force Amarnath to cover Christiani missed and was bowled for 22 made in as many minutes and the partnership added 60 runs in 22 minutes.

WALCOTT HITS FIRST SIXER OF TESTS

Walcott greeted Cameron by driving Amarnath to the long-on boundary and then pulled him to the roof of the pavilion for a magnificent six—the first six of the Tests—to get to ninety-three after Walcott, with a snicked four through the slips off the Indian Captain, reached ninety-seven Cameron played forward and was snapped up by Mankad off his own bowling for two, and eight wickets were down for 321.

Atkinson came next and hit Amarnath for a four past cover. Then Walcott lifted Mankad for another grand six near the sight-screen but in trying to repeat the stroke was well-taken by Amarnath fielding on the boundary-line. Walcott had batted for 165 minutes for his 108 which includes two sixes and 11 fours. With the fall of his wicket Goddard declared at 1.55 p.m. leaving India 431 to get in 415 minutes for a win.

MUSHTAQ ALI STARTS IN TYPICAL FASHION

India, left to make 431 runs in 415 minutes for a victory, made a bright start with Mushtaqali and Ibrahim to the bowling of Jones from the High Court End and Gomez from the other. Mushtaqali at once got going and hooked Jones to squareleg for a single and then pulled Gomez to the midwicket boundary for his first four. While Ibrahim was defending stolidly Mushtaqali was executing delightful strokes in front of the wicket and when ten were signalled in fifteen minutes he had made nine. Ibrahim experienced one very uncomfortable over from Gomez surviving an appeal for lbw while Wushtaqali also survived a similar appeal from Gomez when he was eleven in a total of thirteen. Thereafter the rate of scoring slowed down considerably and half an hour's play saw only 16 runs on board.

Ibrahim turned Jones to the mid-wicket boundary past the Square-leg Umpire and Mushtaqali delighted the packed enclosures with elegant leglides off Gomez. Cameron was the first change at 26 for Jones, whose six overs had cost him 13 runs but without success and when tea was taken the score was 29 for no loss.

INDIANS DULL BATTING AFTER TEA

India was now fighting for a draw The play after tea was dull bordering on the boring side with the batsmen sitting on the splice, evidently under Captain's instructions. Carew, the leftarm slow and Goddard opened the bowling after tea and sent down maidens after maidens.

At 31, Ferguson displaced Carew whose analysis was three overs, two maidens, two runs, no wicket, but Goddard continued at the other end. After remaining stationary for 25 minutes, Mushtaqali drove Goddard to the mid-off boundary while Ibrahim glanced Ferguson for a three to fineleg.

Rae's sprinting saving the four and then Mushtaqali stepping out turned a good length one from Fergusson into a full-toss and cracked it to long-on for a three.

At 49 Cameron displayed Goddard who had bowled four maidens in five overs and Mushtaqali with a three to midwicket sent up 52 after play had been in progress for 85 minutes. Mushtaqali, then was thirtyfive and Ibrahim 17. Runs continued to come slowly but Mushtaqali was playing more freely than his partner, sometimes going out yards to smother the spin. Ferguson proved most expensive, six overs costing his side 22 runs and Jones replaced him at 63. But the Indian batsmen were content to keep their ends up and when play ceased for the day, India had made 66 for no loss.

Mushtaqali had made 45, including two fours in a stay of 115 minutes, while Ibrahim collected 21, extras nil.

SCORE-BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings)	366
INDIA (First Innings)	272

WEST INDIES (Second Innings)

A. Rae run out	34
G. Carew b Bannerjee	9
W. Ferguson lbw Mankad	6
E. Weekes c and b Ghulam Ahmed	101
J. D. Goddard c Bannerjee b Amarnath	9
Walcott c Amarnath b Mankad	108
Gomez b Ghulam Ahmed	29
Christiani b Amarnath	22
Cameron c and b Mankad	2
Atkinson not out	5
Extras	11
Total (for 9 wkts.) decl.	336

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/13; 2/32; 3/104; 4/130; 5/181; 6/244, 7/304; 8/321; 9/336.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
S. Bannerjee	21	0	61	1
L. Amarnath	23	4	75	2
V. S. Hazare	11	3	33	0
Ghulam Ahmed	25	0	87	2
V. Mankad	24.3	5	68	3
C. T. Sarwate	1	0	1	0

INDIA (Second Innings)

Mushtaqali batting	45
K. C. Ibrahim batting	21
Extras	0
Total (for no wicket)..	66

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Jones	8	2	16	0
Gomez	8	2	14	0
Carew	3	2	2	0
Goddard	5	4	5	0
Ferguson	6	0	22	0
Cameron	8	4	7	0

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Association Ground

2-45 p.m. M.M.A. vs. G.M.C. (Inter-College League).
3-55 p.m. Panchgani vs. V. J. T. Inst. (Division II).
4-55 p.m Custom's A.C vs. St. Xavier's "B" (Division I).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

3 p.m. Don Bosco H.S. vs. M. Tutorial H.S.
4 p.m Telegraph R.C. vs. Mazagaon Docks.
5 p.m. Catholic Gymkhana vs. R.I.N.

G.I.P. Ground, Parel.

4 p.m St. Xavier's 'D' vs. Byculla Loco.

TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Court

2-45 p.m. Inter-College Tennis Championships.

MITCHELL SEVEN SHORT OF HUNDRED

South Africa 223 For 2 In Reply To England's 308

CAPETOWN, Jan. 3 (Reuter).—South Africa had scored 223 for two wickets in reply to England's first innings total of 308 when play ended on the second day of the third Test Match here today.

After disposing of England's last wicket this morning for 14 runs, South Africa, batting on a wicket which gave the bowlers little help, proceeded to build the foundation of a good total by determined "stonewall" methods against accurate bowling and keen fielding.

Bruce Mitchell in one of his most painstaking and imperturbable moods, was still unbeaten at the close with 93. His unbroken third wicket partnership with Dudley Nourse, not out 64, realised 115 runs.

At the close South Africa were only 85 runs behind England's first innings total.

Owen Wynne and Alan Melville, who was making his return to Test cricket, produced South Africa's best opening stand for the present Test series before Melville was bowled at thirty. Wynne went on to reach his half century and recorded his best effort in these Tests. In previous innings he was out three times for four and once for five. In earlier matches against the M.C.C. on the same ground he scored two centuries.

Mitchell reached his fifty in two hours twenty minutes and Nourse batted one hour 49 minutes for his half century.

With 55 on the board at Lunch, South Africa added only eighty runs between lunch and tea. After the second interval Nourse tried desperately to score quickly but was unable to find many gaps in the field. South Africa batted five hours for their 223 runs for two wickets.

The following are the scores:

ENGLAND (1st Innings)

Hutton run out	41
Washbrook b. Rowan	74
Crapp c. Wynne b. Mitchell	35
Compton b. Roovan	1
Walkins c. Melville b. Dawson	27
Mann c. Mitchell b. Hanley	44
Evans b. Rowan	27
Jenkins c. Wynne b. Rowan	1
Bedser b. McCarthy	16
Gladwin not out	17
Wright c. Dawson b. Rowan	11
Extras	14
Total	308

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/88; 2/149; 3/151; 4/152; 5/203; 6/209; 7/261; 8/281; 9/290; 10/308.

Bowling Analysis

McCarthy	26	2	95	1
Dawson	7	2	35	1
Rowan	31.2	3	80	5
Mann	3	0	18	0
Hanley	18	4	57	1
Mitchell	6	0	9	1

SOUTH AFRICA (1st Innings)

O. Wynne c. Crapp b. Watkins	50
A. Melville b. Jenkins	15
B. Mitchell not out	93
Nourse not out	64
Extras (4 byes)	1
TOTAL (for 2 wkts.)	223

FALL OF WICKETS 1/30 2/108.

Bowling Analysis

Bedsar	20	3	45	0
Gladwin	20	5	38	0
Wright	6	0	41	0
Jenkins	11	1	46	1
Watkins	6	0	14	1
Compton	14	2	38	0

British Professional 130 Yards Handicap Final

EDINBURG, Jan. 3, (Reuter): Sandy Mlagan, 30-year-old Scottish Bank Cleark, today because the holder of the Blue Riband of British Professional Running when he won the 130 yards Handicap Final off nine and half yards at Powderhall, Edinburgh.

He won £150 and a Gold Medal plus his meagre winnings on his own bet on £2 at seven to one in contrast to the thousands of sterling secured by previous winners and their backers.

Mlagan had competed in Powderhall sprints since 1938, except for the war years when he served in Burma. He had twice before reached the semi-finals.

He beat the favourite W. Spense off one and half yards by one foot in 13.1 seconds.

Bettings against Spence was three to one.

KUTTUBUDDIN'S UNBEATEN 175 ASSURES VICTORY FOR SAURASHTRA

All-India Schools Cricket Championship For Cooch-Behar Trophy

POONA, Jan. 3. (A.P.I.): Saurashtra had virtually won the All-India Schools Cricket Championship at the end of the fourth day's play in the Final against Maharashtra, and nothing but the 'glorious uncertainty' of cricket can robthem of that honour. They require only 10 runs to win with two wickets in hand and their star batsman Nawabzadda Kuttubuddin who scored 175 today still in, and a well set Doshi with 29 to his credit to help him tomorrow to make the requisite number of runs.

When he earlier Sourashtra batsmen returned to the pavilion at regular intervals, and the score board showed 154 runs at the fall of the seventh wicket, hopes of Maharashtra winning the Cooch-Behar Trophy were very rosy.

But as it turned out, they had counted without the 17-year old Rajkumar College student, Kuttubuddin, who coming in at the fall of the third wicket, first helped to pull his side out of fire, and then practically place them in a winning position. In his gallant fight he was first assisted by Kishen, who came in ninth and at a time when the odds appeared heavy against his side, and then Doshi, when Kishen left at 216.

Kishen batted for 70 minutes to score only 15 but he helped Kuttubuddin to add 62 valuable runs during that partnership. The departure of Kishen immediately after the tea interval brought in Doshi, who after making a few scoring strokes settled down to present a straight bat to almost everything that came to him leaving Kuttubuddin to do the scoring.

When stumps were drawn with Sourashtra total at 294 for eight wickets, Doshi still parterned Kuttubuddin with his individual contribution of 29.

Kuttubuddin's unbeaten effort of 175 though marred by two chances at 72 and 76 was easily the best seen in the Tournament and was marked by some excellent drives and cuts. During his stay of four hours and 42 minutes today he sent the ball to the ropes on 21 occasions.

SCORES:

MAHARASHTRA 320 and 253.
SAURASHTRA 270 and 294 for 8. (Kuttubuddin batting 175, Doshi batting 29. Vidwans 3/25, Gurav 3/56, Shelke 2/30).

NIRMALA GOPALDAS RETAINS INTER-COLLEGE TENNIS TITLE

Holders Jain And Dalal Fully Extended In Doubles Final

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Women's Singles Tennis Championship of the University of Bombay, Inter-College Tournament was won by Miss Nirmala Gopaldas of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College for the second year in succession. In the only other final played this after-noon, Rajkumar Jain and Hosie Dalal of the National Medical College also retained their Men's Doubles title, after a very gruelling encounter with the St. Xavier's representatives, Ranvir Khatau and Nizar Mecklai.

Miss Nirmala Gopaldas

Playing against a very aggressive opponent in Miss Nirmala Gopaldas, Miss Kundaji, the Elphinstone's hope — who incidentally was in with a chance for a triple crown — could do little against the last year's winner, who every time she increased the pace, invariably won the point Miss Gopaldas attacking the Elphinstonian's backhand systematically, won the first game with greaterease than the score 6-4 indicates. Playing a little erratically in the next set, and not taking care to counter-act the stiff breeze that was blowing across the court, Miss Gopaldas paid the penalty by losing the next set. In the decider, the holder of the little, hitting every stroke in a business-like manner gave no chance to her opponent, and after running into a lead of 3-0, ran out an easy winner conceding only two games in the bargin.

In what was supposed to be on paper a one-sided match in favour of the National Medical College pair, Jain and Dalal — the last year's winners — proved to be a very close affairs, each side holding out promise of ultimate success, in every other game. Tennis of a definitely higher standard than has been hitherto witnessed in the doubles so far was served up in this interesting encounter. The St. Xavier's drew first blood, and with both Mecklai and Khatau ploying an inspired game won the first game with the loss of barely three games to their more favaured opponents. Mecklai, particularly attracted great attention by the confidence he displayed in withstanding the onslaught of the greater experienced rivals, at the net, and invariably extricated his side from many a tight corner. Jain and Dalal, however levelled the matters by winning the second set. The third set provided a great many thrills for the supporters of the two colleges, and until 2 all the result was in the balance. It was here that Jain and Dalal paid put to the hopes of the Xavierites, by practically over-whelming their younger opponents with accurate services and well-placed drives.

Jain, who is also in the finals of the Singles and the Mixed Doubles, the finals of which are to be played tomorrow, has a splendid chance of winning the triple crown.

The following were the results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES (FINAL)

Miss Nirmala Gopaldas (G.S.M."A") beat Miss Kundaji (E.C. & B.I.Sc. "A"), 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES (FINAL)

R. K. Jain and H. Dalal (Nat. Mec. "A") beat R. M. Khatau and N. A. Mecklai (St. Xav. "A"), 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Young Comrades 'A' Held To A Draw

B. P. H. A. LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Young Comrades 'A' were held to a draw by B.E.S.T. Sports Club in this evening's First Division game on the Association ground both sides sharing two goals.

After a blank first half which was completely void of excitement, both sides having a fair amount of the exchanges, the Young Comrades side went ahead when S. D'Souza scored from a short corner and soon afterwards Buduppa who had changed position to right inner in second half scored the equalizer for the BEST.

In the earlier game Khatau Sports beat General Motors by the odd goal in three. Bangera scored for Khatau's while Adolphins scored for the Motormen.

On Parsi Cyclists ground, Young Comrades 'B' earned a walk over Tata Sports Club 'B' who failed to turn up.

RUIA'S EASY WIN

Inter-College Hockey

BOMBAY, Monday.

Ruia College gained an easy victory over E.C. and R.I. Science in the Inter College Hockey League. They won by three clear goals to nothing.

Ruia College were always on top and with the support of the spectators were encouraged to go all out to score, but they fumbled in the goal area, Vassist was outstanding in the E. C. and R.I.S. attack but had no other support. Panday played well for Ruia and scored the first goal for his side midway through the first half. Thereafter, in the closing stages of the second half he added his sides second goal and Rodrigues completed the tally.

PAREL HOCKEY

Goan Sport's Lucky To Win

BOMBAY, Monday.

Goan Sports Club "A" gained a solitary goal victory over the B. B. and C. I Rly. "B" in the Senior Division of the Parel Hockey League. Braganza scored for the Goans, the only goal of the match.

Mazagaon Docks earned a walk over as Overseas Communications failed to turn up.

Telephone S.C. 0, St. Xavier's 'E' 0.
Indian Tool S.C. 0, Khar United 0.
B.P.T. 'B' Mahim Young Boys 1.
Thana District Police walk over Burmah Shell.

LEVER BROTHERS SPORTS CLUB

Fifth Annual Sports To Be Held On 12th January

BOMBAY, Monday.

The 3,000 Metres Run in connection with the Fifth Annual Sports of the Seva Brothers Sports Club, was held yesterday round the Oval. The following is the result:

A. Pereira,	1
S. B. Amin	2
B. M. Gayath	3

Time—10 min. 55.2 secs.

A. Pereira set up a new Club Record, beating his pevious timing by .3 of a second.

The Fifth Annual Sports of the Club, which were scheduled to be held on Sunday, the 9th January, will now be held at the Cooperage, on Wednesday, the 12th January at 2 p.m.

Karnataka To Seek Place In Ranji Trophy

HUBLI, Jan. 3 (API).—"The Karnataka Provincial Cricket Association" was formed at a meeting of Cricket lovers of Karnataka at Dharwar yesterday.

The object of the formation of the Association is, it is explained, to promote cricket in Karnataka and also to seek representation in the National Cricket Tournaments for the Ranji Trophy.

IRANIAN SPORTS CLUB

Fifth Naoroze Festival Sports On 22nd And 23rd Jan.

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Fifth Naoroze Festival Sports of the Iranians Sports Club (affiliated to the B.P.O.A.) and the Iranian Women's Working Guild will be held at the Cooperage on Saturday, the 22nd and Sunday, the 23rd instant.

The programme has been framed to provide the usual events for the Men's Open section, as well as the Boys and Girls under 16 years of age. Besides there will be a weight-lifting competition open to Amateurs only and a competition to judge the Best Built Iranian Youth, which is open to amateurs over the age of 16.

The entries for all the events close on Saturday, the 15th instant, and further particulars can be had from the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, 62, Wodehouse Road.

Provincial Volley Ball And Basket Ball Tournaments

BOMBAY, Monday.

Entries for the Bombay Provincial Volley Ball and Basket Ball Championship Tournaments close on the 10th instant.

There will also be a Junior Volley Ball and Basket Ball Tournament, the entries for which also close on the same day. However there are certain restrictions placed on the players. No players, who has played for the senior team is allowed to play in this tournament. The players must weight under 100 lbs., and must also be under 5 ft. 3 inches in height.

Further particulars can be had from the Hon. Secretary, Volley Ball and Basket Ball, C/o The Superintendent, Watch and Ward, "The Times of India." Bombay.

Delegates To Cricket Conference Watch Test

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3, (API): The Asian Cricket Conference in which India, Pakistan, Burma, Malaya and Ceylon are to take part will be opened here by Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, on Wednesday, January 5.

The delegates from the four invited countries have already arrived in Calcutta. They were present at the Eden Garden grounds during the last two days to witness the Third Test Match. They were among the guests at a dinner given by His Excellency, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, at Government House in honour of the two test teams last night.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (API)—New Delhi, Saturday 1st January, 1949.—In the morning the Governor-General inaugurated the Children's Week Exhibition at the Purdah Gardens.

* * *

SARDAR PATEL

AMBALA, Jan. 3 (API).—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, will deliver the first Convocation Address of the East-Punjab University on January 15 at the Patel Park (previously known as the Paget Park), Ambala Cantonment.

* * *

PT. NEHRU

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3 (API).—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, visited the Allahabad Harijan Ashram this evening.

* * *

BOMBAY GOVT. HOUSE

The Governor of Bombay received Major-General D. S. Brar, Shri R. R. Mehta and Mr. R. A. Bhimjee.

Mrs. H. C. Captain and Mrs. Ratan Coyajee came to tea

* * *

B. G. KHER

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will arrive in Bombay, from Delhi, by plane, on Thursday, January 6.

* * *

PANDIT PANT FOR DELHI

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5 (API).—Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, United Provinces, will return to Lucknow tomorrow morning by plane and after staying for a few hours at Lucknow will proceed to Delhi.

* * *

DIU GOVERNOR IN JUNAGADH

JUNAGADH, Jan. 3 (API).—The Governor of Diu, a Portuguese settlement of Kathiawar coast, arrived here last evening on a short visit. He is leaving tomorrow for Rajkot. In an interview the Governor contradicted reports that "Diu was being used as a base for anti-Indian activities by some persons" and said they were "baseless."

RECORD IN HISTORY OF RACING IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 3, (Reuter): The Racecourse Betting Control Board Totalisator turnover for the year ending December 31, 1948, announced to-day was £26,254,614 compared with £21,133,774, in 1947.

These figures are the biggest in the history of Racing in Britain.

The number of racing days on the Jockey Club and National Hunt Courses in 1948 was 605. In 1947, the number was 552.

Walker's Hat-Trick In Sheffield Shield Cricket

SYDNEY, Jan. 3, (Reuter): Splendid fast left-hand bowling by Alan Walker who took six wickets for 20, including a hat-trick, placed New South Wales in a strong position in the Sheffield Shield match against Queensland was continued.

Although Queensland gained a first innings lead of 22—202 to 180—they crashed in their second innings and were all out for 120 so that New South Wales need only 143 runs in their second innings for victory.

When play was continued today, New South Wales were 55 for two in reply to Queensland's 202 of Saturday, there having been no play on Friday owing to rain.

Len Johnson bowled well this morning to claim six for 51 in 20 overs against New South Wales for whom only Keith Miller played with real confidence. He was suffering from conjunctivitis of the left eye but hit a valuable 52 (not out.) Then followed the devastating bowling of Walker.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA BEHIND VICTORIA'S TOTAL

MELBOURNE, Jan. 3, (Reuter): South Australia were all out for 241 today when their Sheffield Shield match with Victoria was continued and so they were 40 runs behind on the first innings.

Victoria were dismissed for 281 on Friday when South Australia lost one for 28.

No play was possible owing to rain.

With four wickets down for 91 at lunch today, South Australia, were in difficulties and when the scoreboard showed six for 101 they appeared likely to be out very cheaply. Then Michael 38 and Langley 49 engaged in a useful stand to check the collapse before tea when the total was 165 for six and they saw the score safely past the 200 which had occupied nearly five and a half hours.

It was a dreary day's cricket for a large holiday crowd.

Towards the end of the day, Dooland hit a sound 26 to continue the recovery started by Michael and Langley. Lambert three for 31, Johnson three for 55 and Ring three for 66, took the bowling honours of the day.

R

MOHAMED BIN ALLI BIN MOHAMAD was convicted for transporting cotton cloth without a permit and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MANJI ALIBHAI was convicted for importing rice and bajri without a permit and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. For similar offence, Nurbhanu Hussein and Daulatabai Gulam Hussein were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 100 or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment.

The Bombay Chronicle

Tyranny may be exercised by means of the law itself, and in that case it is not arbitrary; arbitrary power may be exercised for the public good, in which case it is not tyrannical; Tyranny usually employs arbitrary means, but if necessary it can do without them. —DE TOCQUEVILLE.

ECONOMISTS AND THE FAMINE

At present there is an all-pervasive famine in the country. That this famine takes the outward appearance of high prices cannot take us away from the fact that there are severe shortages of almost everything that the community needs. The main features and, to a large extent, the main causes of this unwelcome situation have been so long canvassed in the country by experts, laymen and administrators that hardly anything new can be said on the subject, except, perhaps, on the esoteric plane where such concepts as full employment and propensity to consume are bandied about with ease among the initiated. The worker, the business man and the salary earner, not to mention the large body our uninstructed agriculturists, -these receive little enlightenment and no profit from such talk. This is not to deny to the votaries of the science or economics the common privilege of all experts to live in a world of their own if they choose to do so. But when they select, as the recent Economic and Agricultural Economic Conferences held in Hyderabad did select, such topics as the country's food and the prevailing economic crisis as subjects of their discussion the public may be excused if it tended to look with hope for a message of cheer for the New Year. If they peruse the two presidential speeches, that of Prof J. C. Sinha to the Economic and that of Sir S V. Ramamurty to the Agricultural Economic Conference, they will, we trust, find some helpful suggestions for immediate action. State policy in a democracy is often at least as responsive to popular feeling as it is to reasoned judgment, and anything that helps to mould popular opinion along lines indicated by intelligent thinking is extremely welcome. Thus while it is recognized on all hands that greater production is the urgent need of the hour the realization of this objective seems to be as distant as ever. The workers excuse their unhelpful attitude towards increasing productivity by reference to the alleged profiteering by the employers, and the latter justify their unreadiness to undertake schemes of expansion by putting the blame on irresponsible strikes and heavy taxation. Faced as we are with a national economic crisis there must be some way which by overriding all sectional interests would supply a common hope of deliverance for all.

While it is possible to disagree with several individual items in the two authoritative statements made at Hyderabad we welcome many of the practical suggestions that emerge from them as guides to immediate action on the part of Government as well as the people. Thus Prof. Sinha was on very firm ground when he declared that the failure of Government to adjust its expenditure to the lowered tempo of production after the termination of war is the principal source of the continuing inflationary situation in the country. The implication of the dictum is plain and compelling. If the security and refugee expenditure has to continue on the scale on which Government feels it essential to maintain it, it cannot have the resources to proceed with the numerous measures of social amelioration and long terms economic development on which for other reasons it may have set its heart. This prospect is unwelcome to the Government and it is certainly discouraging to the immediate beneficiaries of the proposed programme. That is why individual ministries and other persons connected with these schemes are offering stout resistence to any really adequate measure of public retrenchment in the immediately less essential sectors. But somebody has to lay down and implement the urgent dictates of economy if disaster is to be avoided. On the subject of industrial relations as well Dr. Sinha uttered a home truth when he observed that unless cost of living is firmly held there is no hope of any real peace in industry. This, indeed, is obvious and nobody is likely to know it better than the Indian Finance Minister himself, and yet he told us in his recent Calcutta speech that normal prices are not likely to be much lower than the current levels. If the Finance Minister is taken seriously to mean what he says we fail to see how a further rise in the earnings of all workers can be resisted. If workers and salary-earners resort to strikes for achieving this end, they will be doing no more than acting normally, and yet they would contribute to a wasteful continuation of industrial strife. The industrialists' grouse 'vis-a-vis' the Government is really not confined to issues of taxation, transport or even nationalization. The first two of these are capable of adjustment within the limits of normal financial and administrative policy, and on the score of nationalization both Government and the Congress have already said more than enough to reassure the bonafide investor. It is the generally confused and hesitant character of Governmental policy that discourages both labour and capital. If all efforts were concentrated on stabilising the cost of living by appropriate means the ground will be cleared not only for long term investment but also for an immediate improvement of production.

Sir S. V. Ramamurty, who has an unexceptionally long and intimate experience of agricultural problems, spoke with authority on our food situation. In apparent contrast with the emphasis of the last year's president of the Agricultural Economic Conference Sir Ramamurty urged an immediate and vigorous drive in favour of large farms, chemical manures and machinery. The contrast, however, at least for its immediate significance is no more than apparent. Even Sir Ramamurty would for the present confine the application of these intensive methods to new land which he recommends should be brought under the plough. For the rest he would prescribe an unremitting pursuit of the already well-known reforms in respect to better seed, control of pests, storage facilities and tenure reform. To bring the point home to the practical reformer and administrator he quoted an Italian saying which, rendered in Indian terms, states that the last pie makes the rupee. Our overall shortage is a small proportion of our total output. Every little augmentation and preservation realized over a large area would materially help in reducing our internal shortage. Sir Ramamurty has, however, a very urgent sense of the long term problem of our growing disproportion between growth of population and food supplies. While taking immediate steps to meet the urgent problem of the day he wants us to prepare ourselves for meeting the greater problem that is slowly but relentlessly creeping upon us. His remedy for the coming evil is contained in the following exhortation. "Agriculture was traditionally an art and a way of life in India. Today it can no longer afford to continue as such. In the present context of the world, agriculture in India needs to develop as a science and a business if it is to sustain the growing population of India and establish the position due to her among the nations". In effect Sir Ramamurty would plumb for an agrarian revolution as a necessary instrument of modern life. For our part we do not see how the logic of his suggestion can be controverted if we are to take seriously the reformist and political ambitions oft declared by our leaders. The ideological conflict within the counsels of our national leaders must be resolved if firm and sustained action to solve our economic problems and to realize the best possible standard of life for the people is to be taken.

A Distinction Without A Difference

In the reference to the truce in Kashmir there is a slight distinction in the language used by the Pakistan leaders from that of Indians: The plebiscite, as it is spoken of in this Dominion, is to decide on the State's accession to India; as described in Pakistan, it is to decide between accession to India and accession to Pakistan. It is creditable to both parties that, with so much suspicion and ground for suspicion all round, they have not wasted time in hairsplitting over these words. If Kashmir, by any chance, decides not to accede to India, then it is inevitable that it must accede to Pakistan. An independent Kashmir would be as great a political anomaly as an independent Hyderabad. It is well that this point is clearly understood by the public in the two Dominions, as well as the people of Kashmir who will be called upon to cast their votes on the matter.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose seems unduly pessimistic about the result of the plebiscite. In fact, his haste to comment on it before even knowing whether the plebiscite is to decide the fate of the State as a whole or whether a partition is contemplated, indicates a biased mind. If Kashmir is to vote for accession to Pakistan, we might well ask why our troops were in that State for 14 months, and the sooner the campaign was ended the better not only for Kashmir and for Pakistan but for India itself. The Indian Government has declared time and again that it has no desire to coerce unwilling people to stay in the Union; this was he basis of the partition itself, and it is hardly likely that after partition India would depart from it fundamentally. At any rate, it is defeatist to go into the plebiscite with a feeling that it will be against one.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

The final session of the Bombay Provincial Civil Liberties Conference came to an abrupt end on Sunday afternoon when discussion on a resolution created pandemonium in the hall, compelling the President to dissolve the meeting.

—News report in "Bombay Chronicle."

* * *

By mutual consent, says a message from Hyderabad, the two Congress groups have decided from today (January 2) to avoid recrimination and controversy by issuing statements to the press

Obviously, meaning "by 'not' issuing statements to the press." In any case, this is a peace of exhaustion since there is nothing left for either side to say

* * *

The All-India Forward Bloc is of the opinion that the All-India Forward Bloc should lead the Socialist revolution in India by adopting tactics and a programme which were suitable to Indian conditions.

We learn from a thoroughly unreliable source that the application is being now considered by Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, chief of 'the' Socialist Party of India.

* * *

Commenting on the recent revision of fares and classes in railways, a writer to one of our contemporaries observes, "It is feared the middle classes will not be able to travel as comfortably as before."

Well, what of it, brother? Haven't they been warned—first by Mr. Jaiprakash Narain who asked them to make common cause with Labour "to better their prospects": then by Prof. C. N. Vakil who told them they would be "squeezed out?"

* * *

Commenting on Prince Teh of Inner Mongolia re-entering Chinese politics, the "Times of India" says, "It is typical of Oriental affairs...."

Come, come, now. Aren't we all—?

* * *

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, just back from the West, told a press representative that "war was possible, not probable and certainly not inevitable."

Good, but what are the chances? And does this mean that his trip was, or was not, a success?

* * *

Writing to the Editor of the "Pakistan Times", "Fairplay" remarks of the Pakistan Government official, "Thanks to partition, he has become what he never dreamt of, and he is power-intoxicated."

Isn't this what Pakistan enthusiasts wanted?

ARCHITECT OF BURMA'S INDEPENDENCE

BY ON PE

January 4, 1949, marks the first anniversary of Burma's Independence. It is a fortnight short of one year and a half since the man who was largely responsible for Burma's freedom was assassinated together with his six colleagues while attending a cabinet meeting at the Secretariat in Rangoon.

Aung San was a politician in spite of himself. His political career is like the shooting of a comet. It blazed forth when the Japanese began to beat down upon Burma.

Previously, Aung San was just a young, nondescript "agitator", on whose head the British bureaucracy had contemptuously set a prize of rupees five, when he escaped to Japan. During the Japanese occupation period Aung San was not Number One man in Burma. He could have been, but he had purposely stepped back. He "almost" openly reviled the Japanese. (I mean, he put up such an exterior of aloofness and silent contempt that the Japanese know full well that he was after all not their man.)

"A Mug's Game"

It is only after his alliance with the Allies in his strike-back on the Japanese when he was generally accused of having brought into Burma, that Aung San took the front position. It was not due to his ambition of political self-aggrandisement that he took up the topmost place in the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL) over the heads of elderly politicians, some of whom were his guides and coaches. Many sincere friends of his did not relish the idea of his taking to politics; they would rather that he headed the Burma Army which had taken shape owing to his efforts. But he purposely left the Army and accepted the presidency of the AFPFL. The reason he disclosed later was that he was definite that he could work for the achievement of Burma's independence within a short time.

Aung San never liked politics. He called politics a mug's game. Yet he had been in politics since his student days. I was told by some of my friends who were much nearer to him than I was, that sometimes when Aung San was irritated by the gibber of politics amongst his friends putting up at his house during the Japanese occupation, he shouted them out of the house rather rudely.

After his return from the United Kingdom, where he signed the preliminary Anglo-Burmese Agreement (popularly called here the Aung Sang-Attlee Agreement), Aung San was seriously making plans for retirement from public life, for then he was sure of Burma's independence within one year. Aung San would like to stay in the countryside, do a bit of gardening and reading and writing. This he liked not because it is in the fashion of great men to follow such a pursuit, but because Aung San was essentially a country gentleman.

Born at a village having no more than five hundred households, Aung San, the son of a well-to-do landowner, would naturally prefer the serenity of the countryside to a humdrum life of politics in the city. A man who had lived a really turbulent life, and who had very few interests in amenities, would naturally look forward to the serene life of a retired idol of the people.

Hard Work

During the days of his organising secretaryship of the "Dobama Asiayon", the sole radical party in pre-war Burma, Aung San had never had a regular meal. He worked round the clock, and after a spell of intensive work for three or four days, he fell into a coma of sleep for hours together.

I still remember an instance of his Bohemian nature. I was residing in the premises of the Rangoon University Student's Union building with a friend. Ours was a cubicle of ten by fifteen feet. One evening at about dinner-time, that is, about eight o'clock, Aung San came in unexpectedly. Tun Tin, my room-mate, expressed regret that Aung San came in just a little too late to share our modest meal. (The term "modest meal" is not rhetorical, for the meal consisted of rice and fish curry only.)

"Don't bother about it, man. I want to eat the left-overs", Aung San said.

We were rather diffident about offering him the left-overs, which were still on the table. But then, Aung San was insistent. He did not wait for any further remarks from us, and started to eat what rice was left uneaten, and sipped the sops of the fish soup and sucked the fish bones.

After he had helped himself, he did not waste his lungs so much as he would sometimes when a topic of the conversation interested him. He simply jumped into my bed, and in a few minutes was snoring. I had to find another place to sleep in.

He did not rise till after nine o'clock the following morning. When he did get up, he just walked out....

Aung San was notorious for his cutting remarks and rude words. But he had a peculiar charm, perhaps due to the firm belief of his followers in his intrinsic sincerity, and nobody would be offended by his harsh words. It is not mere snobbery or slavishness on the part of his followers. Just as he was a sour speaker, he could tolerate sour speeches. He would never get offended by a brisk rebuff, but would sometimes smile to admit defeat in a wordy warfare.

Secret Of His Success

Aung San was not a brilliant man. His university career was none too re-

(Continued on Page 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Vietnam Puppet Government

General Nguyen Van Xuan, head of the servile "provisional Central Government" which was set up by the French in Vietnam last year, has declared his intention of proceeding to France to secure "a precise definition of Vietnam's status in the French Union". That even after the lapse of so many months since the signing of the agreement between the French Government and this "provisional Government" conferring "independence" on Vietnam, the latter should not know what precisely is the status of Vietnam in relation to France, exposes the unreality of the entire proceedings and the camouflage behind French diplomacy in the Far East. The French, with the servile acquiescence of the puppet Government headed by General Xuan, have been prolonging the agony of Vietnam with a view to seeing if the back of the national resistance movement under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh can be broken and Vietnam reduced to perpetual helotage to France. But, evidently the resistance movement is still alive and kicking, in spite of the lack of arms. The discredited ex-King Bao Dai is still kept in reserve by France, cooling his heels in Cannes and other fashionable resorts, ready to be transported to Vietnam and installed as emperor of the "Unified State of Tomkin, Annam and Cochin-China within the French Union," when all resistance to French rule has been eliminated. Bao Dai has always declared his readiness to oblige his French patrons by assuming the role of the gilded puppet.

Goa & Portugal

The real nature of the "democracy" functioning in Portugal—a country which wants to perpetuate its hold on an Indian territory like Goa on the ground of its "glorious historic and cultural links" with the people of the latter territory—may be seen from the fact that it is for the first time since 1926 that a general parliamentary election is being held this year in that country. As a matter of fact, it is pure dictatorship—the dictatorship of a military junta headed by Antonio Oscar de Frangoso Carmona that is ruling Portugal today. Portugal is comparatively small country with a population totalling less than ten million. But in centuries gone by its people had attained a plenitude of colonial power and possession rivalling that of the British, French, Spanish and other nations. The country threw the monarchical constitution overboard in 1910 and set up a Republic in that year. That Republic now exists only in name, a military junta having managed to effect a revolution in 1926 and got itself installed in power, where it has remained till today. It remains to be seen if there will be any real change-over from the present military dictatorship. The Portuguese people appear to have been rendered so helpless that no drastic transformation of the Portuguese scene is to be expected in the near future, whether Carmona is reinstalled on the presidential "gadi" or is supplanted by his octagenarian rival. But the people of Goa, with a distinct destiny of their own to fulfil, cannot afford to let it become a plaything in the hands of alien politicians in far away Europe.

A Gloomy Picture

Mr. Manilal Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's son who has been editing Gandhiji's journal "Indian Opinion", since the latter relinquished charge of the journal, has arrived in India from South Africa. He has drawn a picture of the present situation in regard to Indians resident in the South African Union, that is far from heartening. While the aggression of the Whites which is whole-heartedly upheld by the present Afrikander Government headed by Dr. Malan, continues unabated, making the lives of Indians more and more miserable, signs of demoralisation among the ranks of the Indian community are becoming increasingly apparent, according to Mr. Gandhi. The sanctions imposed by the Government of India against the Union have in consequence not proved as effective as they could have been. The people and Government of India, too, have begun to realise that the struggle of Indians in South Africa and India's championship of that struggle really forms a part of the larger struggle which India and all other freedom and democracy loving peoples all the world over have to carry on against the Governments which are infected by the virus of imperialism and racialism and which are engaged in the ruthless exploitation of peoples weaker than themselves. Only with the triumph of the larger cause will real success crown the struggles of oppressed peoples in isolated areas as in South Africa. Till then, the resistance to oppression by both individuals and communities will have to be carried on as best as they may in the circumstances.

Recovery Of Abducted Women

It is to be hoped that the appeal jointly issued in the names of the Governments of India and Pakistan for an intensification of the efforts to recover abducted women will evoke a more satisfactory response among all classes of people in both the countries than has been the case hitherto. No doubt a few thousands of these unfortunate women have been recovered during the past several months and handed over by one Government to the other, but there are an equally large number of women who are still untraced and whose fate is unknown. Humanity requires that no other considerations of any sort should weigh with individuals or communities who may be in possession of kidnapped women in making them over to the two Governments for their safe return to their own families. The honour of both Indians and Pakistanis is involved in the transaction and it should not be tarnished by such a heinous crime as abduction and enslavement of women.

Irreconcilable Attitude

It is unfortunate that a small section of Sikhs under the leadership of Master Tara Singh should still be dreaming of shaping the destinies of India along communal lines, unmindful of the horrible happenings of the past year and a half, happenings directly traceable to communal fanaticism of the type which is trying to raise its head here and there in this country once again. Every effort made to conciliate Master Tara Singh by a sympathetic understanding of his and his party's "grievances has met with a rebuff at his hands —just as in the case of the Jinnahite Leaguers or pre-Pakistan days. One fails to understand what Master Tara Singh and his Akali followers hope to achieve by their irreconcilable attitude. They have been demanding the revival of the system of communal electorates—at least in the solitary case of the Sikhs—in disregard of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the people of this country want to turn their back on the pernicious system, the bitter evil fruits of which the nation had reaped in abundance in the past.

Reactionary Demand

Master Tara Singh does not appear to care a jot that the revival of communal electorates will instantly break up the unity of the nation which has been secured after so much sacrifice and sacrifice. Such a mad course cannot, and will not be tolerated by the nation. It is gratifying that sane and patriotic elements in the Sikh community are coming froward to assert themselves and to denounce the mischievous activities of the Akali leader. Let us hope the better mind of the Sikh community will not take long utterly to repudiate his claims to be their leader and spokesman..

South African Politics

Mr. Ashwin Choudree, Vice-President of the Natal Indian Congress, has done well in telling India that nothing can be expected from any changes in South African party Government. Whatever their differences, they all stand for a "White Africa" and it is necessary that this very real fact in Union politics be borne in mind. It is all a question of degree and the non-European populations have the choice between a racialism which is unrestrained by considerations of world condemnation or approval and a more subtle discrimination which holds the world deceived whilst persecuting non-Whites, so long as they look outside themselves for their saving. What is necessary is unity among Indians and full understanding of differences which are inevitable in a developed and progressive community We have heard of dissensions that threaten Indians in South Africa. They are disquieting reports. It is necessary that a solid front be presented to the persecutors.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Representation To Sind Refugees In India

Sir,—The evacuation of Hindu minority of 1-1/2 million from Sind is almost complete. This has meant suffering and distress to a vast majority of the uprooted population. Our entire political, economic, educational and social fabric is torn to pieces.

In the Sind Assembly of 60 members, the Hindus had a representation of 20 and all the representatives were elected on Congress ticket. The Congress Party in the Sind Assembly had in its ranks men drawn from the public life of the province—men who were the pick and narrow of the enlightened minority community of Sind.

All these our representatives are now refugees and scattered out in the vast spaces of India.

In the Constituent Assembly of Undivided India we had our representative in Shri Jairamdas, who, on the achievement of Freedom and creation of Pakistan, was to act as the representative of Sind minority in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. But he had to resign the seat on his elevation as Governor of Bihar. This vacancy was never filled. Now there is no minority worth the name in the Province and consequently this question of the unfilled seat in Pakistan has not been even of mere academic value.

But surely and just as in the case of representatives of Hindus and Sikhs from West Punjab have been given representation by nomination in India's Constituent Assembly and in the East Punjab Legislative Assembly, canons of justice demand that one representative from Sind be nominated on the Constituent Assembly and the some members of Sind Legislative Assembly given seats on the Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces of their resettlement and where there is a sizable concentration of refugees.

Today, the Sind Hindus' cup of suffering is filled to the brim. Except for the Province of Bombay, they are generally scattered far and wide and in a broad sense their leadership is in the wilderness. We don't have our own public servants, our representatives in the Legislative Assemblies and the local bodies. We don't have an area of a territory where we could collect and piece together the broken and shattered parts of our corporate existence. We console ourselves by saying that we are reborn in Free India and that we inherit the richer legacy of the whole India.

But this demand—even at this late stage, when the Constituent Assembly is near enough to the completion of its task and when soon enough after a year or eighteen months, there will be new elections—must be conceded for all that it is worth.

The Constitution of India is not going to make any provision of reservation of seats on community-basis and nobody as much as, wishes that it should be there for Sindhis.

The new elections will mean that Sind Hindus, as a community will have no representation anywhere on the basis of population figures just because they are dispread in the whole of India.

But, then, even the short period of twelve or eighteen months will have given us enough time and opportunity to have mingled and mixed with the local population and become completely identified with them. We certainly expect that the wall of prejudice and the narrow provincial and parochial attitude will be removed and liquidated by the forces of events; and the present day distinct and separate class of refugees will become merged with the inhabitants of the areas before partition.

Looking at this demand in this context, it becomes manifest that what is asked for is only just and proper and if it means giving a special representation to a community as such, it must also be conceded because it amounts to giving representation to a distinct groups of 1-1/2 million nationals of India who are today virtually disenfranchised as a direct consequence of the partition of India.

I appeal to the Government of India to give this demand a just and sympathetic consideration and rectify at an early date the error of allowing the Sind refugees to be without any representations anywhere in India.—Yours, etc.

H. L. MANSUKHANI,
Secretary, Sind,
Congress Refugee Relief Committee.
New Delhi, Dec. 3.

Anti-Communalism Day

Sir,—A graphic, effective and full throated expression was given to the intense anti-communal feelings of the citizens in the North of Bombay on the New Year's day, when the local Socialist Party observed an anti-communalism Day.

A huge procession in which thousands joined and many times that number lustily cheered the processionists on their way wended its way through the main thoroughfare of the North.

The most remarkable feature of this one of the best organised processions were the hundreds of banners and posters with anticommunal slogans which the processionists carried with them.

Slogans demanding the banning of all communal organisations and not allowing them to raise their ugly heads once again in this land of Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of Peace and Brotherhood were also raised on the way.

A large crowd numbering thousands and including very large section of women was waiting patiently at the Shivaji Park for the arrival of the procession. Just when the meeting was to start some R.S.S. men tried to create confusion in one section of the crowd but the overwhelming weight of the R.S.D. volunteers and the Socialist Party workers as well as the crowd that was determined to listen to Sane Guruji made them desist from that attempt.

Mr. M. Harries, who presided over the meeting told the audience that although the Socialist Party was the Opposition party in the country and had its differences with the present Government on other matters so far as fighting the evil of communalism was concerned they were one with the Government and would pull their full weight with Pandit Nehru and his colleagues.

Condemning the activities of the R.S.S. he said it was a misnomer to call it "Satyagraha." There was neither Truth in it, nor was there any insistence for any thing good. "It was the expression of a diseased mentality from whichever quarter it may come, Hindu, Muslim or Sikh and this country must fight it, if it is to remain true to the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and at least to try to pay the debt she owed to the Father of our Nation," he said.

Shri Sane Guruji made an impassioned appeal to the audience to try to understand all that was good in this country. Quoting instances from history as well as his own life mostly lived in the villages of India, he pointed out that both Hindus and Muslims had lived as good neighbours for centuries. In spite of all that had happened in the recent past the innate goodness and the sense of humanity and good neighbourliness among both would be evident to any one who took the trouble of going round the rural areas of the country. Swami Vivekananda understood the spirit of Hinduism better than any one else did. He religiously fasted on every birthday of Prophet Mahamed.

"There was one saviour of Hinduism in our times and that was Mahatma Gandhi. He wanted to save Hinduism not by narrow minded bigotry, nor by hating others but by trying to understand and love others, by preaching the cult of love and brotherhood and inviting every one to the one fold of real humanity.

Mr. M. R. Dandavate the local secretary of the Socialist Party asked the people not to confuse the question of the ban on the R.S.S. with the question of civil liberties. Civil liberties could be claimed he said, by those alone who were prepared to abide by the obligations of citizenship. Those who by their nefarious doctrines of hatred which poison the minds of impressionable young men and who indulge in activities that would make an end of the Secular State that we wanted to establish in this country, could not claim the privileges of such citizens as knew their duties and act up to them. Let them first mend their ways, give up the wrong path they have chosen, deserve civil liberties and then desire the same.—Yours etc.

OBSERVER.

Reserve Bank Shares

Sir,—The Reserve Bank of India should pay cash to shareholders. Shareholders paid cash when they bought shares.

It is the prerogative of the shareholders to compel the Reserve Bank of India to pay cash and not P. Notes of 3 per cent.

What is the morality of the National Government to nationalise the Reserve Bank of India and to force the Reserve Bank of India to pay P. Notes of 3 per cent.

A suit in the High Court is a costly remedy or else a suit is a proper remedy.

I have protested to the Finance Minister without avail.—Yours etc.,
BHAGVANJI ANUPCHAND MEHTA
Rajkot, December 31.

OPEN AIR

The Snake Bird, or Indian Darter, is one of those interesting birds which one sees sometimes on a lucky day at Pawai Lake or near some stretch of fresh water where it can find plenty of fish. The Snake Bird is about the same size as the Cormorant and is mainly black in colour with streaks of silvery-white down the back. The long slender snake-like neck and pointed beak are characteristic of the bird, and we most often see it sitting on a partly submerged stump far out in the water, with its neck curved into an "S" so that it looks like a snake as it watches the water for the gleam which will betray the presence of a fish. The other day, as I was walking along the Bund of the Talegaon Lake under some tall trees in which hundreds of cormorants were preening themselves in the morning sunshine, there was a sudden flapping of wings above my head and I looked up to see a Snakebird which had been disturbed by my approach. It rose from the tree and circled round several times, giving me a splendid view of its silver-streaked body, before it finally flew off to another tree at the other side of the Lake, where it might remain undisturbed.

D. R.

SNAKE OR SNAKE BIRD

PHOTOGRAPHS
Tell The Story Better

HAMILTON STUDIOS
(COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT)
DOUGALL ROAD
BALLARD ESTATE
Telephone 22939

ADVANCE IN FULL SWING
for
JEET PRODUCTION'S
Social with
SURAIYA
in the title role
VIDYA
NEXT FRIDAY 7th
EXCELSIOR
Advance: 9-30 to 1 and 2 to 7-30
& BROADWAY
Advance: 4 to 6

Lal Dupatta
MADHU BALA, RANJIT KUMARI
7TH WEEK!
OPERA HOUSE
3-30, 6-30 and 9-30

IF
YOU HAVE
NOT TRIED
ISPAHANI'S
TEA
YOU WOULDN'T KNOW
it's FLAVOUR
it's FRAGRANCE
it's DIFFERENCE
ISPAHANIS
BLENDERS OF FINE TEA
Agents: SAFREE & CO.
Safree Manzil. Kalupur.
AHMEDABAD

Youth In 24 Hours
"OTOGEN" (Herbal Tonic) prepared by PARKER & DAVIS makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It gives good appetite and increases weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. Roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100 per cent. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. "OTOGEN" improves your looks, puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It darkens whitish grey hair permanently for life. "OTOGEN" was tried upon an emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. By one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation this patient of 100 years age gained the health of a 30 years young man.
Otogen
Price Rs. 5/-
P. B. 447 ------ BOMBAY.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 5, 2005
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 4, 1368
Parsi: Amardad 4, 1318
Sunrise: 07-13 a.m. Sunset: 06-15 pm
Hightide: 03-00, 15-01. Lowtide: 09-23, 20-35.

Today's Engagements

TEA PARTY: Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery will give a Tea Party to Mr. B. C. Munshaw, Radio Club-Colaba at 3 p.m. today (Tuesday.)

"FRIENDS OF BURMA SOCIETY": First anniversary of the independence of Burma today (Tuesday) at a tea party at the Taj. His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, will be the Guest of Honour.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE: The January Monthly Meeting of the Improvements Committee which should ordinarily be held on Tuesday, January 4, will not be held on that day as there will be no meeting of the Corporation till 6th January. The January Monthly Meeting will instead be held in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday, the 11th January 1949, at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA): A meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India), Bombay Centre, will be held today (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in the Institution Room when Prof. A. Mayer, Inspector-General of Mines, French Government, will speak on "Application of Soil Mechanics to Large Dam Construction with Special Reference to Clay and Chemical Grout in Alluvial Materials".

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: The next meeting of the Club will be held today (Tuesday) at Green's Hotel at 1-45 p.m. Dr. Sam Bomansha Setha will speak on "The Fishing Industry"

DAYAL YOGI'S LECTURE: Professor D. C. Varma, otherwise known as Dayal Yogi will deliver a lecture on 'Self Healing' accompanied by his demonstration today (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. at Worli Labour Welfare Centre. The Honourable Minister for Labour will preside.

I. N. RAILWAY WORKERS' FEDERATION: The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian National Railway Workers' Federation which is scheduled to meet at Delhi on 5th and 6th instant has been postponed to a future date which will be announced later.

POSTAL NOTICE: No Delivery town sub-office "Hardinge" which was temporarily closed, will resume its working at the original premises with effect from Monday the 3rd January 1949 and will transact postal business as before.

B. L. Ramchandani

Mr. Bulchand L. Ramchandani, Scout Commissioner of Pakistan Central Government has returned to Bombay after the tour of Ceylon where he conducted scouters training camps. On his way back he visited Rameshwaram, Trichnopoly, Madura, Madras, Banglore, Mysore, Poona Ajmer, Delhi and Karachi. Mr. Ramchandani's tour was helpful to bring about goodwill amongst the scouts in India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Mr. Ramchandani will now parmanently settle down in Bombay.

Radio

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Jan. 4.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Azim Khan (Sitar par Bhairav.) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Sitar Par Lalit By Azim Khan 8-45 M. D. Sadolikar (Todi) 9-0 Narnaribuwa Patankar (Tod:) 12-0 p.m. Akashwanine Chotare Variety programme in Gujarati 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Laker 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Le Coq D'Or Suite By Rimsky-Korsakov: Played by the London Symphony Orchestra; Conducted by Eugene Gooessens 2-5 Violin Concerto 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 M. D. Sadolikar (Pad) 5-15 Jantar Mantar 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Purushottam Nayak (Gujarati Geeto) 6-30 Ghulam Qadir Khan (Vocal music) 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Vimal Narvekar (Hanskinkmti) 7-30 Talk (M) 7-45 Govind Kurwalikar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 M. D. Sadolikar (Savani Nat) 8-45 "Tadjod" Sketch in Marathi 9-0 News (M) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Bombay Brains Trust 10-0 George Lester 10-20 L'Association Artistique Des Concerto Colonne Paris 10-40 Maneck Bhagat: Piano.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
7-40a.m. Nana Prakar 5-45 p.m. Shankarlal Bhatt (Duha recitals) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m (4,880 kc/s)
7-45 p.m. Commercial News 8-0 Shankarlal Bhatt (Duha recitals) 8-15 Azim Khan (Sitar recital) 9-0 Vimal Narvekar (Bihagda) 9-30 Purushottam Nayak (Gujarati Geeto) 10-0 Narharibuwa Patankar (Basant Bahar) 10-30 Ghulam Qadir Khan (Vocal music).

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ON A. I. R.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 1, (U. P. I.): The Physics Department of the Allahabad University will use its experimental transmitter to broadcast daily from today beginning at 6 p.m. The programme will include the relay of some of the popular lectures to be delivered in connection with the session of the Indian Science Congress. The station will be heard on 75 metre in the short wave band.

BRAIN TRUST IN GUJARATI.

The next "Brains Trust" Programme in Gujarati will be broadcast by All-India Radio, Bombay, at 9-45 p.m., on Tuesday, 4th January. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Prof. Ramnarayan Pathak, Dr. R. K. Trivedi and Mr. Himat Singh will be trustees and Mr. Bhanushankar Vyas will be the Question Master.

This can be heard on 244 and 61.48 metres.

DISCUSSION ON PORT PROBLEMS

Three-day Conference Commences

BOMBAY, Monday.

The three-day conference of Chairmen of different Port Trusts, Shipping interests and officials of the Government of India commenced at the Board Room of the Bombay Port Trust, this afternoon, when discussion centred round various port problems and questions relating to the seaborne trade of the country.

Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Minister for Transport and Railways to the Government of India, presided over the conference at the initial stage and addressed the conference briefly for a few minutes. The conference was then presided over by Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport and it continued for more than three hours.

There was a general exchange of views and information, on the common problems of administration among the Chairmen of different Port Trusts. The conference also covered in today's session other questions, namely, schemes for labour welfare, training harbour engineers, and Works Committee.

The Conference, which is expected to continue on Wednesday, will deal on questions relating to unified control of various ports, constitution of port authorities, training of technical personnel, labour problems and congestion in the docks.

Another very important point for discussion before the conference is the proposal for the formation of an All-India Association of various Port Trusts on the lines of the Indian Railways Conference Association with the object of meeting annually to evolve a uniform policy in respect of trade and administration of ports.

Among those who attended today's conference were Mr. V. S. Bhide, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Mr. G. P. Alexander, Chairman of the Madras Port Trust, Mr. N. M. Iyer, Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust and Port Trust Administrators of Cochin and Vijagapatanu, Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar, Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, Mr. S. K. Mukherji, Joint Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, Mr. R. Narayanswamy, Joint Secretary to the Finance Ministry, Mr. Jaleshwar Prasad, Chief Labour Commissioner to the Government of India and various officials of the Port Trust.

Visit To Docks

India's Transport Minister, Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar and Minister of State for Transport, Mr. K. Santhanam, who arrived in the city yesterday, visited the principal docks this morning and carried on an inspection tour for an hour and half.

Both the Transport Minister and the Minister of State discussed informally various aspects of the docks' problems, including the question of congestion in the docks, with the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Mr. V. S. Bhide, Mr. F. M. Surveyor, Chief Engineer and Mr. Seymour Williams, the Docks Manager, who accompanied them on their inspection tour.

Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar and Mr. K. Santhanam also visited the central offices of G.I.P. and B. B. and C. I Railways and conferred with the General Managers and other high-ranking officials.

TATA DONATIONS TO FAMINE STRICKEN

The Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and of the Sir Ratan Tata Charities have sanctioned donations of Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively for the relief of distress caused by the prevailing famine in Gujerat.

Sabavala Opens Ehrenfels' Exhibition

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. A. P. Sabavala, former Mayor of Bombay, today declared open at Chetana the Baren Umar Ehrenfels' exhibition of water colours.

The exhibition of the Austria-born artist contains more than seventy impressive paintings of oriental style, which bear the unmistakable stamp of the personality of the artist.

Mr. Sabavala said that India with its broad and international outlook would encourage any artist, whether an Indian or a foreigner, and would afford full opportunities for developing his art.

United Women's Organisations Committee

Mrs. Sofia Khan writes:—

A General Meeting of the United Women's Organisation's Committee will be held today at 3-30 p.m. at the Peoples' Hall, Congress House Compound, to consider 1. Reception to the Governor-General, Shri C. Rajgopalachari, on Friday the 7th January at 6 p.m. at Sunderabai Hall; 2. Report about the 'Stri Din'; 3. Consideration of the 'United Nation's' Appeal for Children; 4. Observance of Gandhi Shraddha Din (30th Jan.) 5.

Standing Finance Committee Meeting

The Standing Finance Committee will meet on January 7 and 8, 1949, from 2-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on each day in room No. 53, Council House, New Delhi. The Hon'ble Dr. John Matthai will preside

Marathi Journalists To Confer

MIRAJ, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The ninth session of the Marathi Journalists Conference will be held at Sangli under the presidentship of Mr. P. V. Gadgil, the Maharashtra Congress leader.

Mr. R. D. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, has been invited to inaugurate the Conference.

Mr. D. R. Ghorpade, a journalist of Miraj, has been elected yesterday a member of the Standing Committee of the Conference.

INDIA'S ROLE IN WORLD POLITICS

Plea To Act Harmonious Link Between East And West

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sadhu T. L. Vasvani, the noted thinker-philosopher of Sind told the members of the Progressive Group this evening, that nationalism was a great evil, and a source of perpetual international conflict. He pleaded that the world should rise above nationalism and even humanism, and seek salvation in cosmism. Sadhuji further urged that if India were to be a strong nation she must endeavour to act as a harmonious link between the East and the West.

Sadhu Vasvani believed like the late Lord Acton that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. The last hundred years had witnessed several novel features which in their cumulative effect had transformed the world. The development of mechanical transport had annihilated the distance and brought different countries nearer to each other. Inventions like cinema, wireless and broadcasting and telegraph had widened the time-sense and had thus influenced civilization.

According to Sadhuji science was used more and more in the service of the power-State, an thus the world had gained in knowledge but lost her soul. It was here that India could come to the rescue of the world. She had inherited from her great saints and martyrs and prophets and philosophers treasures of great spiritual value, with which she could rekindle the power-corrupted soul of mankind.

Another great lesson that India could offer to the world was the lesson of service and sacrifice for the welfare of the world. If translated into action this would take the civilization a step forward, and in the right direction.

Asked how to conquer the lust of power Sadhuji said that it could be vanquished through a spirit of new education. For this purpose he suggested the building up of the centres of a new culture "true human culture and not the present aggressive culture with its fissiparous tendencies."

BREACH OF TRUST CHARGE FAILS

Magistrate Criticises Complainant's Conduct

BOMBAY, Monday.

"I on the merits of this case hold that this alleged entrustment was only by way of arrangement between the complainant and the accused and that when the car was transferred to the name of the accused and later on dealt with and sold there was no dishonest intention on the part of the accused..... and I order that he be acquitted." With these remarks Rao Sahib C. B Veikar, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, acquitted Mr. Naoroj R. Dastur, who was prosecuted by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani for criminal breach of trust in respect of a motor car.

The Magistrate, in passing orders, said: "Complainant admits that because the accused was in difficulties he got this car towards his dues. The General circumstances and the conduct of the complainant in the insolvency proceedings and other proceedings with the accused go to show that the complainant was out to take whatever advantage he could get of the accused and was making various suggestions in respect of this car to the accused...."

The accused had mentioned in his statement that Shamdasani had an eye on a certain property of his which was valued at Rs. 25 lacs, which he wanted him to sell to the Sindhi Association for 5 lacs whereas actually Shamdasani was going to charge Rs. 7-1/2 lacs, making a profit of Rs. 2-1/2 lacs for himself. Accused said he did not fall in for this and that is why this false charge was brought against him to be used as a lever. The accused further stated that Shamdasani had valuable jewellery belonging to his family and also an old family clock which were passed on to Shamdasani by him to save them from his creditors. Shamdasani claimed they were gifts to him.

The accused also stated that Shamdasani was known to him since 1935 and that "he was a grasping and greedy money leader— that he posed as his saviour and persuaded him to pass writings in his favour which he unwisely did and which were eventually used against him by the complainant.

TWO G. P. O. CLERKS ARRESTED

On suspicion that they opened some postal parcels and removed the contents Auseimram Shetani and Laxman Heranandani clerks at the G.P.O., were arrested by the Police on Saturday.

Another clerk working in the same office was arrested for allegedly removing stamps from a parcel. His name is Bhagchand Nelaram.

The first two suspects were remanded into custody at the Esplanade Police Court, today and the third was allowed bail.

POLICEMAN'S FATAL JUMP

Sitaram Ganesh a police constable, jumped to his death from the second floor of his residence at Ramakrishna building, Chunam Lane, Bombay, on Sunday, the Lamington Road Police reported to the City Coroner to-day.

It is stated that the deceased was mentally deranged on account of domestic troubles. The police believe that it was a case of suicide.

Central Council Of Industries

NEW DELHI, January 3

The Central Advisory Council of Industries recently set up by the Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, will hold its first session in New Delhi on January 24 and 25. The Hon'ble Dr. Syama Prasad Mokherjee will preside.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, JAN. 3 (API.) Following is the weather summary for 3rd Monday 1949:—

Weather has been dry over country except for a few showers in extreme south of Peninsula.

Night temperatures were markedly above normal from north Bombay Deccan to east Punjab and United Provinces.

FORECAST UNTIL 4TH EVENING:—Mainly dry weather over country except for a few falls of rain or snow in east Punjab hills.

Night temperatures may fall in Gujarat North Konkan.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT:—An earthquake shock of omderate intensity at its origin with epicentre above seven hundrel thirty miles away from Poona presumably on borders of Sind and Baluchistan was recorded by Poona seismographs at eighteen hours twenty-three minutes (I.S.T.) Sunday 2nd January.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Jan. 3, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st December 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 3rd January, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 89 56 0 0 minus 0.1 Ahmednagar 83 58 0 0 minus 0.3, Allahabad 82 58 0 0 minus 0.4, Bangalore 79 62 0 0 minus 0.5, BOMBAY 84 70 0 0 minus 0.1, Calcutta 83 59 0 0 minus 0.2, Cherrapunji 48 42 0 0 minus 0.5, Colombo 89 74 0 8.9 plus 2.9, Darjeeling 43 — — — — — Dehra Dun 74 49 0 0.4 minus 0.8, Delhi 75 83 0 0 minus 0.5, Hyderabad (Dn.) 81 55 0 0 minus 0.3 Jubbulpore 83 56 0 0 minus 0.5, Karachi 65 45 0 0.1 minus 0.1, Lahore 71 47 0 1.5 minus 1.0, Madras 83 69 0 1.7 minus 3.9, Mahabaleshwar 75 55 0 0 minus 0.3, Marmagao 86 71 0 0 minus 0.3, Mussorie 56 39 0 0.9 minus 0.6, Ootacamund 69 45 0 1.0 minus 1.0, Peshwar — 41 0.6 3.2 plus 2.5, Poona 85 61 0 0 minus 0.2 Simla 49 39—37 0 1.1 minus 0.3.

'QUAKE SHOCK.

BOMBAY, Jan. 3, (A. P. I.): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity, with its epicentral region about 1,965 miles away from Bombay, was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 10-20 hours (I. S. T.), yesterday.

Another earthquake shock of moderate intensity, with its epicentral region about 1,940 miles off Bombay, was recorded at 18-23 hours (I. S. T.), on the same day by the seismographs of the Colaba observatory.

Weather Bulletin For Farmers

FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 5-1-1949: Cloudy weather in Gujarat, the north Konkan, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Khandesh and Marathwada. OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS: Dry weather. Clear skies.

FACILITIES FOR HOME GUARDS

Government's Appeal To Local Bodies And Private Employers

The response from the public to the Home Guards Organisation, which has been started in all district and taluka headquarter towns and some other important towns, has been very encouraging. The present strength of the Home Guards is about 15,000. The Government expects that Municipalities, Local Boards, School Boards, and private concerns and employers will encourage and provide facilities to their employees, except, of course, those employed in essential services such as Electric Supply, Water and Drainage schemes, etc., to join the Home Guards Organisation.

True to the very object of the Organisation and the nature of their voluntary work, the Home Guards are expected to turn out for duty whenever required for any length of period during an emergency, but normally, for not more than six hours at a time. Consequently, the Government has allowed its own employees, who have joined the Organisation, to count such period of duty in their respective offices. In other words, no leave, pay or allowances are cut for absence of a Government servant on account of Home Guards work. This concession has also been extended to the period spent at training camps which the Government servants may be called upon to attend as Home Guards.

The Government earnestly appeals to all private employers, semi-Government institutions and local bodies, in the larger interests of the country, to extend to their employees full facilities and encouragement as has been done by the Government so that a large number of proper persons will come forward to join Home Guards. These institutions, the Government thinks, will be benefited by having disciplined employees who, in turn, will be able to perform their duties more efficiently.

TAGAI LOAN APPLICATIONS

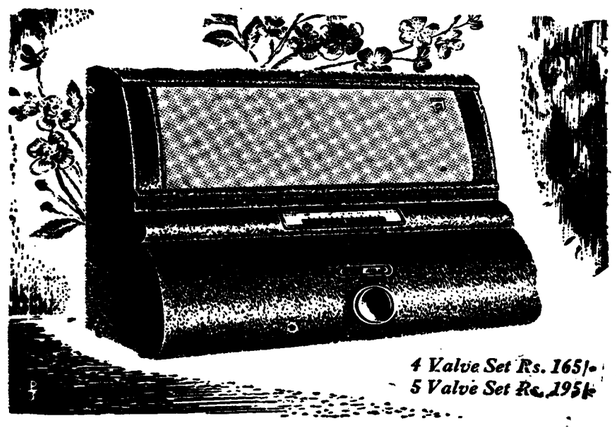
Measures For Speedy Disposal

With a view to ensuring speedy and properly regulated inquiry into applications for tagai loans, the Government of Bombay has accepted the decisions arrived at during the Collectors' Conference and has instructed the Collectors to ask the Mamlatdars and the Circle Inspectors to announce in the villages concerned, by the beat of drum that applications for tagai loans should be submitted within a specified time. They should also impress upon the villagers that if their applications are not made in time their consideration and disposal may be delayed due to the time taken up in dealing with other applications received in time.

The Government has also empowered the Collectors to authorise the Circle Inspectors selected by them to make enquiries into applications for tagai loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

The AIR Messengers ...

PHILIPS new mediumwave radio sets have been designed to meet a specific need. They bring within your reach a low-priced quality receiver on which you can tune in to the many new mediumwave transmitters that are being set up all over the country as part of All India Radio's expansion scheme. These new stations are broadcasting both entertainment and instructional programmes for you. Listen to them on AIR Messengers which reflect the superb craftsmanship and excellence of all PHILIPS products.



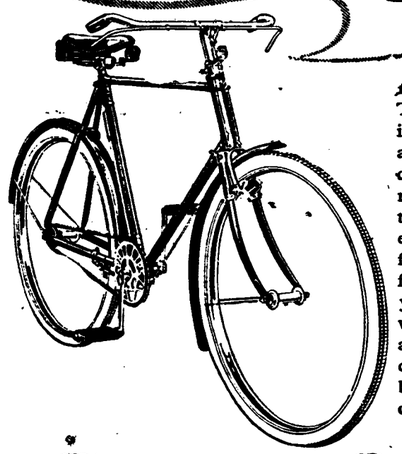
4 Valve Set Rs. 165/-
5 Valve Set Rs. 195/-

ALL INDIA RADIO EXPAND : PHILIPS RESPOND

PHILIPS AIR Messengers

SEE YOUR NEAREST Authorised PHILIPS DEALER

The perfect bicycle is here!

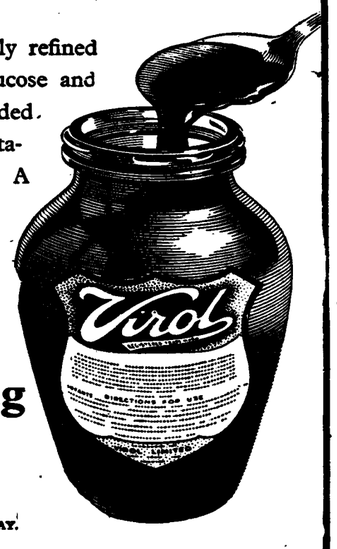


It's a Phillips of course! The cycle that's perfect in design *and* performance... A good looking cycle too... strong and reliable, and equipped to withstand the roughest treatment... Ideal for up-country—perfect for the city street. If you want a cycle that will give you comfortable trouble-free cycling for years—become a Phillips owner!

PHILLIPS
The good-looking cycle—built to last!
KP-7
J. A. PHILLIPS & CO. LTD., BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

Virol
IS CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT

Malt extract, specially refined fats, eggs, sugars, glucose and orange juice, with added mineral salts and vitamins—that is Virol. A concentrated food of proved growth-promoting value.



The food for growing children

Agents for India:
A. H. WHEELER & CO.,
249, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Match for twenty years old Rajput, Gujrathi knowing, girl. Write Post Box 4014, Bombay—7. 124

A young, handsome, most highly educated youth, in profession, with good social status, desires matrimony with any smart, handsome, fair-complexioned, educated, preferably graduate, Hindu lady, aged 25 to 28. No restrictions. Apply full details to Box No. 123 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Air-India invites applications from Ground Engineers with A, C, & X Indian Licences. Apply, stating licences held and previous experience, to Personnel Officer, Air-India Ltd., Bombay Airport, Santa Cruz, before 20th January 1949. 2819

Wanted Non-Matrics to work as milk delivery boys. Pay Rupees 45/- per month plus Railway pass. Security deposit Rupees twenty only. See personally, Manager, Goregaon Milk Scheme, 428, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (127)

Wanted a trained and experienced Teacher to teach English in stds. VI & VII in a local High School, from March 1949 in the morning shift from 7-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon. Apply Box No 121 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Gujarati Hindu, knowing English correspondence and proficient in Gujarati accounts, income tax and court affairs. Only experienced hand need apply stating qualifications experience and salary expected to Box No. 113 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a highly qualified and experienced Secretary for a Textile Mill Owners Association in Northern India Past experience in Textile Associations and/or Chambers of Commerce preferred Salary no consideration for a really Competent man. Apply to Box No 2757 "Bombay Chronicle"

SITUATION WANTED

Glass Technologist—qualified and experienced, can undertake erection of furnaces. Sheet-Glass expert, possessing executive abilities, seeks change. Box No 98 "Bombay Chronicle".

HOTELS IN HILL STATION

Deolali Grand Hotel Good Rooms Food and Management. Charges Moderate. Phone No. 12. Apply Manager. 97

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

A New Batch for New Year—Enrol immediately for new classes commenced this week for Professional Diploma Courses for Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountants, General Commerce, etc. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus. 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (128)

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission Mavelikara Travancore 107

MEDICAL ADLETS

Wonderful God's Gift Medicine for Asthma Rs 1/5/- each V. P. Charges extra Menaka Debi, 19, S. N. Banerji Rd., Calcutta (2272)

Wonderful God's Gift Medicine for Piles Rs. 1/8 each, V. P. Charges Extra, Menaka Debi, 19, S. N. Banerji Rd., Calcutta 2272A

LIVE STOCK

Sick Dogs at Bellemont Kennels receive treatment and care as good as Human Beings. Phone 43215. (2789)

BUSINESS FOR SALE

A big "Dyeing and Printing Works" (Hand Printing) in Hindu area, on the main Road, with large accommodation, and all facilities for sale with Goodwill. Write to Box No 92 "Bombay Chronicle"

For sale a Limited Liability Company running transport business in Bombay with a fleet of vehicles and petrol quota with goodwill, accommodation, etc For further particulars apply to Box No 9872 'Bombay Chronicle'

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted:— Agents and Stockists for our Horn and Pearl Buttons, J. Smith and Co. P. O. Box No. 2209 Calcutta. 28

Wanted —Agents for selling our cheap and fancy London Gold Ornaments, good commission, attractive terms security Rs 8/- for sample. Write post card to British Commercial Co., Post Box 65, Agra. (2758)

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Vauxhall 12 H.P., 1948 model, as new carefully run in 5000 miles only Telephone 30901, Extension 12 101

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Shop at "Decora" for Italian and American tapestry fabrics, plain and printed everglaze American Chints, Czech cut and painted glassware, etc. etc., 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. 6778

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
Office of the Chief Controller of Imports,

New Delhi, dated the 30th December, 1948.

PUBLIC NOTICE

SUB:—Licensing of imports from Bizonia i.e., Anglo-American Zones of Germany.

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED that the German authorities have made certain alterations in their export licensing procedure and the controls over exports have been considerably relaxed by the Bizonian authority. Individual contracts no longer require the approval of the Joint Export Import Agency for the export of the contracted commodity It has therefore been found necessary to change the licensing procedure notified in this office Public Notice dated the 10th September 1948. The following procedure will now be followed in the issue of licences for imports from Bizonia:—

(i) Licences for imports from Bizonia will be granted only for such articles as are licensed for imports from hard currency countries in accordance with the principles mentioned in Commerce Ministry's Public Notice dated the 26th July 1948.

(ii) In the case of commodities which are liberally licensed for imports from dollar and hard currency countries as mentioned in the Public Notice dated the 26th July, 1948 licences will be granted liberally as hitherto on receipt of applications from consumers, established importers and new-comers. Applications should be made to the respective licensing authorities.

(iii) In the case of articles licensed from hard currency countries subject to monetary ceilings, importers who have imported similar goods in the past from any of the dollar and hard currency countries may ask for a quota licences for imports from Bizonia. Quota licences where already granted will be allowed to be transferred for imports from Bizonia during its period of validity.

(iv) Similarly licences granted to actual consumers for imports from dollar or hard currency countries will be allowed to be transferred for import from Bizonia.

(v) In addition, those who have not imported similar goods before from hard currency countries or whose quota licences are small will be allowed licences on production of a contract made by them with the German suppliers holding open export licences from the Joint Export Import Agency. The value of the licence issued to any one firm for a particular commodity will however, be limited to a maximum which has been fixed after taking into account the total monetary ceiling agreed to under the Trade Agreement with Bizonia. Applicants should produce along with their applications evidence of the contracts made with the Bizonian suppliers stating the open export licence number held by the exporter. Letter of availability from Indian representative of the exporters will not be accepted.

(vi) In the case of commodities which are not at present licensed from dollar and hard currency areas, no licences will be granted from Bizonia except for Aluminium Sulphate and Spare Parts and Accessories of Bicycles. Licences for the import of these will be issued in accordance with the procedure stated in paras (iii) to (v) above. No application for the import of prohibited commodities should therefore be made.

(vii) In all cases applications from parties (other than actual consumer) who have not imported similar commodities from any source, the 31st March, 1948 should be accompanied by a Treasury Receipt for Rs. 25/-.

(viii) Outstanding applications already made in accordance with the Public Notice of the 10th September 1948 will be considered in accordance with the procedure outlined above It is not necessary for these applicants to apply afresh but if they have not already furnished contracts made by them with their German suppliers these should be furnished giving reference to their application.

(ix) Where the contracts previously approved by Joint Export Import Agency or the German Economic Body to whom Joint Export Import Agency functions, were delegated are furnished licences will be issued as previously notified.

This revised procedure for licensing of goods from Bizonia will continue to be operative for the licensing period January-June 1949 also.

G. R. KAMAT.
Chief Controller of Imports.
2812

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.
Office of the Chief Controller of Imports,

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1948.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IMPORTERS are informed that no new applications for January-June 1949 will be accepted or considered till the issue of Public Notice indicating the procedure to be followed for licensing during January-June 1949. Importers, should not therefore submit any applications for January-June 1949 to either Import Trade Controllers, Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay and Calcutta or to Chief Controller of Imports.

2. Applications which have been made before 31st December, 1948 will be dealt with in accordance with the prescribed procedure for July-December 1948 provided replies to queries, if any, made against those applications are sent within one month of the date of the letters issued by the various licensing authorities.

G. R. KAMAT.
Chief Controller of Imports.
2816

PUBLIC NOTICES

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES SHAHJAHAN ROAD: NEW DELHI.
PRESS NOTE.
ALUMINIUM POOL.

THE POOL issue prices of Aluminium Ingots, Sheets and Circles have been reviewed recently and it has been decided to fix them as follows with effect from the 1st January, 1949.

Aluminium Ingots. Rs. 2,310 per ton.

GUAGE	ALUMINIUM SHEETS.	ALUMINIUM CIRCLES.
16.	Rs. 3,325/- per ton	Rs. 3,500/- per ton
18.	,, 3,465 ,, ,,	,, 3,570 ,, ,,
20.	,, 3,605 ,, ,,	,, 3,745 ,, ,,
22.	,, 3,815 ,, ,,	,, 4,095 ,, ,,
24.	,, 4,095 ,, ,,	,, 4,375 ,, ,,

File No. (:DI (F2)/335/48.

(Sd) A. S. SHARMA.
For Development Officer (Metals).
2817

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

NEW MAHALUXMI OIL MILLS

PLEASE NOTE:—As and from the 1st of January, 1949, our Office premises will be situated at—

No. 37, MAIN FRERE ROAD,

(Near Princess Dock Clock Tower, Red Gate), BOMBAY—9.

NEW TELEPHONE NO. 33458.

(126)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
K.E.M HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of various X'ray apparatus, Anaesthesia apparatus, Refrigerator, High Pressure dressing Sterilizers, etc., equipment to the K.E.M. Hospital. Specifications etc., can be obtained from the Dean's Office, K.E.M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay free of charge.

The Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and delivered into the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.) on Wednesday, the 19th January, 1949, with the earnest money of Rs. 3,000/-. They should be superscribed as 'Tenders for the supply of X'ray Etc. Equipment to the K.E.M. Hospital'.

Sales-tax if any should be stated separately

Any other information, if necessary would be furnished by the Dean's Office on personal application.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay,
R. G DHAYAGUDE,
DEAN.

Parel, Bombay.
29th December, 1948.
2810

TENDER NOTICE

Specification No. ELG./T-9.
NORTH GUJARAT ELECTRIC GRID SCHEME.
ADDITIONAL SUB-STATIONS EQUIPMENT

No. T.3/S-23:— The time and date for receiving the tenders against the above specifications which was extended upto 5 p. m. on the 20th January, 1949 is further extended upto 5 p.m. on the 14th February, 1949. The tenders will be opened at 11 a.m. on the 15th February, 1949.

V. R. VAIDYA
Executive Engineer
(Transmission),
for Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay.
Electric Grid Offices,
Foreshore Road,
Bombay 1:
Dated: 1st January, 1949.

(2799)

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, G.I.P Railway, V. T. Bombay invites Tenders up to 15.00 hours on 15th, January, 1949, for supplying and fixing vitreous enamel station Name Boards at Various Stations on the Bombay Suburban Section. Tender form may be obtained from his Office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set Drawings can be obtained on an additional payment of Rs. 3 per set. These sums will not be refunded.

2787

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
ELECTRIC GRID DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.
TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for Cooling Tower for the Steam Power House near Surat, so as to reach the undersigned not later than 5-00 p.m. on 21st February 1949.

Copies of Specification No. Elg. D S. 13, can be had from my office on Foreshore Road, Bombay 1, on cash payment of Rs. 15/- per copy which will be refunded on receipt of a bonafide tender. Firms outside Bombay may, however, remit the amount by Money Order. If additional copies are required and are available, they will be supplied on non-refundable payment of Rs 15/- per copy.

Tenders will be opened at 11-00 a.m on 22-2-1949 in the presence of such tenderers as may wish to be present.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. S. RANDHAWA,
Superintending Engineer,
Diesel & Steam,
for Electrical Commissioner with the Govt. of Bombay.

2800

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF THE 72ND DIVIDEND. CHANGE IN THE DATE OF PAYMENT.

THE DIRECTORS of the Company are now advised that, the Final Dividend totalling Rs. 8/- (Dividend of Rs 4/- and Bonus of Rs. 4/-) per Ordinary Share paid on the 20th September, 1948, although such dividend related to the Company's year ended 29th February, 1948, must be taken into account for the purpose of determining the amount of any Dividend which, under the provisions of the Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) Ordinance 1948, may be paid prior to the 31st March, 1949, which is the end of the current Financial Year for the purpose of the Ordinance. In consequence it has now been ascertained that the Company cannot pay a further dividend in excess of Re. 1/- per Ordinary Share prior to the 31st March, 1949. Instead however of reducing the 72nd Interim Dividend on the Ordinary Shares, totalling Rs. 4/- per share and notified to be payable on the 7th February, 1949 to Re. 1/- per share, Your Directors have decided to defer payment of such Dividend totalling Rs. 4/- until after the end of the current Financial Year and have consequently now made it payable on and from the 4th April, 1949.

For the sake of convenience the Interim Dividend of Rs. 1/2/- per share (less tax) payable on the 1 1/2 p.c. Cumulative Preference Shares has also been made payable on and from 7th February, 1949.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as already notified will remain CLOSED from 17th January, 1949 to 5th February, 1949 (both days inclusive) and the Interim Dividends on the Ordinary and 4 1/2 p.c. Cumulative Preference Shares which are now made payable on and from the 4th April, 1949, will be paid only to those Ordinary and Preference Shareholders of the Company WHOSE NAMES STAND ON THE REGISTER OF MEMBERS ON THE 17TH JANUARY, 1949. The Dividends both on the Ordinary Shares and the 4 1/2 p.c. Cumulative Preference Shares will be payable at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bangalore City. A Circular letter in this connection is being issued to the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.

Registered Office:
Temple Bar Building,
70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
24th December, 1948.
2811

NOTICE

SECRETARY, JOINT Public Service Commission for Bihar, and Orissa, P. O. Hinoo, Ranchi invites applications on or before the 5th February 1949 on the prescribed form, which along with full particulars, can be obtained from him, for the permanent and pensionable post of a Principal for the Dharma Samaj Sanskrit College, Muzaffarpur on a provisional scale of pay of Rs. 200-20-220-25-320-EB-25-670-EB-20-750 a month. A candidate must be a distinguished Sanskrit Scholar and must have specialised in some branch of Sanskrit Learning. He should possess the highest Sanskrit Title of any recognised University or Government Institution or a Doctorate degree in Sanskrit. He must have a fair knowledge of Hindi and English for purposes of correspondence, etc. 2815

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, within a radius of ten miles from General Post Office, Bombay, 17,700 square feet of Office accommodation, one sound stage for film production, 50 feet x 100 feet, one dubbing theatre 24 feet x 50 feet, one projection theatre 25 feet x 50 feet and twelve film vaults 14 feet x 9 feet each. Sound stage, dubbing theatre and projection theatre are required WITHOUT any equipment. Tenders giving details of accommodation and rent required may be sent to Mr. P. C. Saksena, Assistant Controller (Administration), Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 91, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6, to reach him by 15th January, 1949 after which date no tenders will be considered 2808

NOTICE

JUNAGADH GOVERNMENT invites offers from the firms that are interested in preparation of "PAPAIN" from Papaya trees that grows in abundance in the State. For particulars please write to the Revenue Commissioner (Agri.), Junagadh State, Junagadh. 2813

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the above Co., will be held at its Registered Office, at 10, Outram Road, Bombay, on 27th January, 1949, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) to consider liquidating the Co., voluntarily.

Akote Cotton Ginning and
Pressing Co., Ltd.
V. J. VARDE & CO.
Agents.

NOTICE particularly to (1) Bai Nandkuvar w/o Damodar Dafteri, (2) Devkison Gokalji, (3) Kanjee Hirjee, (4) Kalianjee Kakoo, (5) Kanji Hirjee and Ramdas Hirjee (6) Vajeerally Bandeally, (7) Chunilal Amarchand, (8) Gulabchand Ratanji and Jadavji Ratanji.

2809A

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Co., will be held at its registered office, at 10, Outram Road, Bombay, on 27th January, 1949 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) The agenda is being circulated to the Shareholders:

Akote Cotton Ginning and
Pressing Co., Ltd.
V. J. VARDE & CO.,
Agents.

Notice particularly to (1) Bai Nandkuvar w/o Damodar Dafteri, (2) Devkison Gokalji, (3) Kanjee Hirjee, (4) Kalianjee Kakoo, (5) Kanji Hirjee and Ramdas Hirjee, (6) Vajeerally Bandeally, (7) Chunilal Amarchand, (8) Gulabchand Ratanji and Jadavji Ratanji.

2809

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Sir PHEROZSHAH MEHTA GARDENS at Malabar Hill will be ENTIRELY CLOSED to the Public from 10 a.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 7th January, 1949.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
K. B. CARNAC.
Hydraulic Engineer.
(2819)

ENLISTMENT OF CONTRACTORS FOR NATIONAL ACADEMY PROJECT, POONA

APPLICATIONS for Enlistment as Approved Contractors for the National Academy Project, Khadakvasla, Poona for undertaking the following categories of works are invited to reach this office on or before 20th January, 1949:—

(a) Buildings.
(b) Roads.
(c) Building materials.
(d) Furniture.
(e) Civil Engineering (including Reinforced concrete structural steel work, water supply, Sewage disposal etc.)
(f) Electrical Engineering and Installations.

The necessary printed form of application can be had from the Office of the Chief Engineer, National Academy Project No. 11, Wanowrie Barracks, Poona 1.

Those already borne on the list of Southern Command and desirous of undertaking work for this formation should also apply to be enlisted as "Approved Contractors".

2. All Contractors seeking registration will be required to execute a standard form of bond as security against performance as under, if not already done:—

For Contracts upto	Value of bond
Rs. 40,000/- ...	Rs. 5,000/-
Rs. 1 lakh. ...	Rs. 10,000/-
Rs. 2 lakhs. ...	Rs. 20,000/-
Rs. 5 lakhs. ...	Rs. 30,000/-
Rs. 10 lakhs. ...	Rs. 50,000/-
Unlimited ...	Rs. 1,00,000/-

Chief Engineer
National Academy Project Poona.
2814

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PRITHVIRAJ NEHALCHAND, of Andheri, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell transfer and assign absolutely to my client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim or demands in to upon or against the property either by way of mortgage, charge, lien, gift, sale, maintenance, use, trust possession, inheritance, lease, easements or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at "SHANTASHRAM" 146, Versowa Road, Andheri, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground lying being and situate at Vile Parle, in the Bombay Suburban District, now in the limits of Greater Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bandra bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 238B, admeasuring 672 square yards together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses bearing Parle-Andheri Borough Municipal Nos. 10-11-12 of Irla Lane and the Well therein.

Dated the 3rd day of January 1949.

VASANTRAO S. PATIL,
Purchaser's Advocate.
2820

'HELP TO RESTORE EQUILIBRIUM OF HUMAN LIFE'

Nehru's Call To Scientists At Allahabad Congress

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3 (UPI): A fervent call to the scientists to develop some perspective which would enable them to understand how humanity had grown and developed and also how it was heading towards a frightful catastrophe due to lack of adjustment and balance, and thus to play their part in restoring the easy equilibrium of human life was given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in the course of his speech inaugurating the 36th session of the Indian Science Congress held this afternoon at the Allahabad University Senate Hall under the presidentship of Sir K. S Krishnan

MAIN PROBLEM OF AGE

Pandit Nehru regretted that scientists were cut off from the main problem of age—the economic problem—which he called as the single fundamental problem before the world today, and pointed out that the world had failed and was failing inspite of the achievements of the scientists He charged the scientists with the task of understanding the forces which were working from behind to bring about this state of things and of controlling them

Concluding Pandit Nehru said: "A scientist is, after all, a philosopher. A philosoper is a scientist. A philosopher without science is no good. A scientist minus philosophy is scientist only. By philosophy I do not mean too much of meta-physics. Philosophy to me is the understanding of the problem of life and solution thereof."

More than 500 eminent Scientists from all over the country and abroad attended the Congress. Scientists from abroad included Prof. Sydney Champan, Dr. Berlington, Prof. Zeuner and Prof. Govind Behari Lal, the renowned scientific journalist of America, Sir C. V. Raman, Sir Santi Swarup Bhatnagar, Sir J. C. Ghosh and Dr. J. N. Mukherji were among the eminent Indian Scientists who attended.

HARNESSING COUNTRY'S TALENT

The Premier of the United Provinces, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech, said: "Science has wrought miracles and has expanded its activities so as to influence every aspect of life. We in this country, however, still lag behind many others in this respect. In the past owing to the unnatural conditions prevailing in our country, it was perhaps difficult to make an earnest sustained effort for the propagation of science and the application of its discoveries in an adequate and satisfactory manner. We have now to make up for the accumulated arrears of long years of neglect under alien domination so that poverty and disease, illiteracy and superstition may be wiped out, and the average citizen may fully enjoy life, liberty and happiness without any let or hindrance. We look to assemblies such as this Congress for harnessing all constructive talent, thought and energy, so that the pace of progress may be accelerated."

INDIA TO HAVE ATOMIC COMMISSION

Dr. K. S. Krishnan, President of the 36th All-India Science Congress, addressing the delegates announced that the Government of India was setting up an Atomic Commission under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The President also announced that the Government of India were shortly going to establish an Institute of Scientific Research and wanted Sir C. V. Raman's services on the Institute.

MESSAGES

Messages wishing success for the Congress were received from many eminent scientists and prominent leaders of the country and abroad including His Excellency Shri Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Congress, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Orber Robinson, Madame Juliet Curie, Prof. Meghnad Saha, and Dr. Rajjendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly.

MEDICAL STUDENTS TO GO ON INDEFINITE STRIKE

Demand Unofficial Enquiry Committee To Go Into Their Grievances

BOMBAY, Monday.

The students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, with a total strength of 946, will go on an indefinite strike if they respond to the call issued by the general body of their Union which met this afternoon.

The meeting called upon the students to go on an indefinite strike to protest against the increase in their tution fees.

The meeting further demanded the appointment of an unofficial enquiry committee to go into the grievances of the students. The Union also expressed its readiness to give up the hunger strike of the students if the original fee was charged for the first term and an enquiry committee was appointed.

Meanwhile, the hunger strike launched by five students on Saturday evening continues. Five more students joined them in the evening.

POLICE ON PREMISES

Narayan Kalelkar, General Secretary, Bombay Students' Union, has issued the following:

Owing to Government's refusal to reduce the 75 per cent increment in medicos' fees, ten students from Grant Medical College have been forced to go on hunger-strike. This they are doing in the College office. Today at 6 p.m. one Police Sub-Inspector and about ten plain clothes men entered the college and threatened the students to get out of the college office. The students refused to do so and as a result they were locked in the office. The principal of the college was duly informed of this but the Principal said that the police had come under the orders of the Government.

Hunger Strike In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3 (API): Three students of the B. J. Medical College have gone on hunger strike from today as a protest against the 75 percent increase in their tution fees. A meeting of the students of the college decided to go on a sympathetic hunger strike tomorrow and requested Government to appoint an independent impartial committee to enquire if the increase in fees was justified.

Ten Poona Medicos Arrested

POONA, Jan. 3 (API).—Ten medical students of B. J. Medical College, Poona, were arrested by the Poona police this evening on charges of taking out a procession and shouting slogans protesting against increment in the medical tuition fees. They were later released.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We have received Sheet Calendars for the year 1949 from the Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd., Calcutta (through their agents, Messrs. Dattaram & Co., Bombay, 4), and the "National Herald," Lucknow, and a pictorial wall calendar from the Burmah-Shell Oil Co., Bombay.

"The Globe"

A new English monthly "The Globe edited by Shantimoy Mukherji, will be published from 4, Ramkamal Street, Calcutta 23.

INCREASE IN MEDICAL COLLEGE FEES

Government Explains Correct Position: Appeal To End Hunger-Strike

In connection with the recent agitation by Medical Students over an increase in their college fees, the Government of Bombay in an appeal has explained the circumstances which necessitated the increase and has appealed to them not to resort to extreme measures such as hunger strike.

Following is the text of the appeal:

"It costs the Government about Rs. 750 per annum to train each student at the Grant Medical College and it was incurring a very heavy loss per student per annum when the rate of fees was only Rs. 201 per annum. This old rate of Rs. 201 was too low as compared to the rates of fees charged at Government Agricultural and Engineering Colleges, namely, Rs. 300 per annum. It is an acknowledged fact that the per capita cost of maintaining these professional institutions is comparatively much higher than that of Arts and Science institutions. It is therefore only reasonable that those who personally benefit to a very great extent by receiving tuition in these professional institutions should be prepared to bear an adequate share of the total expenditure incurred by the State on their behalf.

CONCESSIONS TO POOR STUDENTS

"In response to some representations received to the effect that the increased rates of fees would operate harshly against the poorer students, the students were asked to collect statistics themselves to show on how many students the increase would act as a real hardship. A half-hearted attempt was made in one of the Municipal colleges to put forward some figures but no earnest effort was made to supply the required information to the Government. To help the poorer among the students, therefore, the Government on its own sanctioned 10 per cent full freeships and 10 to 15 per cent. partial freeships at the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Similar and perhaps more liberal concessions are available at the Government Medical Colleges at Poona and Ahmedabad.

"It is hoped that these reasons for increasing the fees at Government Medical Colleges will be appreciated by the students themselves and their parents and guardians and by the public. The Government is distressed to find that the position has not been viewed in the correct perspective and that some students, besides withholding the payment of fees, have resorted to such an extreme measure as hunger strike. The Government would, therefore, appeal to their good sense and hopes that wiser counsels will prevail and that undesirable activities such as hunger strike etc., would be abandoned forthwith."

"Bombay Police Quarterly"

A Departmental Magazine for the Police (including the Greater Bombay Police) is being started from this month. It is going to be a quarterly issue of about 40 pages, in English and the three regional languages of the Province and will be entitled "BOMBAY POLICE QUARTERLY." It will deal with the various aspects of Police work in particular and social and sports side of the Police Force in general.

Suitable articles from the public who are interested in the welfare of the Department will be gratefully accepted by the Inspector General of Police. Advertisements will also be accepted at reasonable rates.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Family Happiness Has To Be Planned

and we offer series of plans to suit every family ..

—Exceeds—

Business in force Rs 1,25,00,000
Completed business in 1947 Rs 38,00,000
Total income Rs 7,00,000

WANTED CHIEF AGENTS & ORGANISERS

Communication to H. N. ASHAR, Managing Director

THE DIGVIJAY INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

"DHAN NUR" Sir P. M. Road Fort. BOMBAY

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXVII NO. 3

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1949

Price: 2 ANNAS

'LIBRARY' OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Immediate Effect!

My hair grew white though I was still a youth. This was most irritating complaint. About three-fourth of the total hair had become white and fallen. After spending a considerable amount after the costly Foreign oils and Shampoos, I came across a wonderful oil. It was "RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL," (Special No. 1). Of RAMTIRTHA YOGASHRAM, Bombay 4. There are Brahmi oils and oils but "Ramtirth Brahmi Oil," proved unique and beneficial out of all of them. With the use of that oil, dirt from my hair was totally destroyed and within four months my hair reverted to the natural black colour. After the application of this oil there is a slow and steady but definite change in the colour of my hair. I am not exaggerating but it is a fact that the use of this oil brings many reliefs and advantages with it. One bottle lasts upto 2 months. It is useful to any sex.

(Sd.) Mrs. GOOLBAI JAL VATCHA, BOMBAY.

Holland Perturbed Over Nehru's Move

DUTCH PREMIER POSTPONES DEPARTURE FOR INDONESIA

More Nations Welcome Delhi Conference

THE HAGUE, January 3, (Reuter): Holland is considering the position arising from India's call for an Asian Conference on Indonesia but is not yet ready to express her view, an official spokesman said today.

He suggested that the views of the Dutch Government would be similar to those already expressed by the Dutch authorities in Indonesia.

PREMIER POSTPONES JOURNEY

The Netherlands Premier Dr. Willem Drees had to postpone his journey to Indonesia tonight because of bad weather.

The postponement was announced by Foreign Minister Dr. D. U. Stikker, who said bad weather in the Mediterranean area was the cause.

DELHI ALLOWS PASSAGE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (API).—The Government of India have decided to allow passage across India of a Dutch airliner carrying Dr. Wilten Drees, Premier of the Netherlands, to Indonesia to seek a settlement with the Republicans, it is authoritatively learned.

MORE COUNTRIES RESPOND TO NEHRU'S CALL

LONDON, Jan. 3 (Reuter).—More eastern countries, preparing to confer on Indonesia at the call of India, spoke today against Dutch action in Java and Sumatra where Republican guerillas were reported ready for new wide-scale attacks.

Egypt, Syria and China were said to have already accepted Indian Premier Nehru's invitation to a general conference in Delhi.

Reaction of Pandit Nehru's call for an Indonesian Conference was reported in these Reuter messages:

The Burmese Cabinet was meeting in special session tonight to consider the matter, while Ceylon's Prime Minister, D. S. Senanayake, told Reuter his country was "most interested" in the invitation but would like more details.

TURKISH REACTION

The Turkish Government has received its invitation and is expected to be represented by its Ambassador to India, Mr. Ali Turkgeldi, said in Istanbul today.

Persian Foreign Minister Ali Asghar Hekmat told Reuter in Teheran today that his Government had not yet received an invitation to the Conference, but Persia intensely desired independence and liberty for Indonesia.

GOVERNMENT AGAINST RAISING BRIGADE

A Burmese official spokesman said the Burmese Government was unable to approve the raising of a Brigade to fight the Dutch in Indonesia as announced by former Premier Dr. Ba Maw last night.

Such a move by an individual would inevitably lead to large quantities of arms and ammunition falling into the hands of unauthorised persons, he said.

Mr. Senanayake, is expected to preside at a "Quit Indonesia" meeting to be held under the auspices of the "Friends of Indonesia" in Colombo on January 13.

DUTCH SHIPS ALLOWED TO GO ON

Since Ceylon closed its harbour and airports to Dutch ships and aircraft carrying troops to Indonesia, two Dutch ships have arrived in Colombo. They are the, 4,680-tons steamer "Drente," carrying commercial cargo, and the 15,434-ton "Volendam," carrying emigrants to Australia. Both of them were allowed to go on.

GUERILLA WAR CONTINUES

Mr. Alexander Maramis, Indonesian Republican Finance Minister, said in Istanbul on his way to Delhi that guerilla warfare against the Dutch could well last five years although the Republicans were poorly armed.

Republican forces had broken up into groups of fifty men or less to infiltrate into populated district and hamper Dutch efforts to restore normal economy.

More details of guerilla activities in Java continued to reach Republican sources here through still active Republican radio transmitters.

The local Chinese Press reported the destruction of roads, bridges and railway lines and attacks on estates in occupied area.

The local Dutch news agency, Aneta, said to-day large groups of armed villagers had attacked rubber estates near Buitenzorg.

The Aneta correspondent in Central Java reported considerable damage to estates around Soerakarta.

When the Dutch forces entered Mageland, they occupied "smoking ruins" he said.

Surrender Of Indonesian Army Officers

BATAVIA, Jan. 3, (Reuter): One hundred and sixty-one Indonesian Republican Army officers surrendered to the Dutch at Jogjakarta, to-day's Dutch communique said.

This was the first mention of the surrender of any number of Indonesian solders.

WAR COMES TO SUMATRA

The Communique said Dutch troops had occupied Padan Sidempuan, in north-west Sumatra, on the main north and south road.

TWO FREEZE TO DEATH IN QUETTA

QUETTA, Jan. 3 (API): A tonga-driver and two watchmen froze to death when the mercury dropped down to nine degrees below freezing point here last night.

All the taps, reservoirs and drains of the town, which is in the grip of a severe cold wave since Jan 1, remained frozen today.

This fall of temperature is stated to be the lowest ever recorded during the last fifteen years.

COLD WAVE IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3 (API): Ahmedabad is in the grip of a cold wave for three days, today's temperature being the lowest at 54.7.

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT TO U. N. COMMITTEE

BATAVIA, Jan. 3, (Reuter): The Dutch authorities have given the United Nations military observers immediate and complete freedom of movement in Java", it was stated today.

The United Nations "Good Offices" Committee and the Consular Committee had been informed.

BEDELL TO RELINQUISH POST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, (Reuter): Mr. Walter Bedell Smith asked President Truman today to relieve him of his post of Ambassador to Russia.

Two Delhi Ministers Visit City Docks

Hon'ble Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Transport Minister, Government of India, with Mr. Santanam, Minister for State, visiting Bombay Docks.

TALKS ON RAILWAY DISPUTE BEGIN

Ayyangar 'Hopeful': Report Of Likely Wage Cut Denied

BOMBAY, Monday: Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister for Transport, and Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, began their scheduled talks on the railway dispute, this evening, and after a "purely exploratory" conversation of just under two hours they indicated the meeting would be resumed Tuesday morning for "more concrete discussions".

AYYANGAR HOPEFUL

Mr. Ayyangar later told a hurriedly summoned press conference: "I have been hopeful and continue to be hopeful". Asked to explain the basis of his optimism, he added, "It is not always possible to give the basis of such hopes".

Mr. J. P. Narain emerged from the talks smiling, and with Mr. Ayyangar posed for photographers and movie cameramen. But he eluded reporters with the brief remark that "we talked in a friendly spirit".

It was originally planned that both Mr. Ayyangar and Mr. Narain would summon their chief advisers at the beginning of the conference itself to assist them; but later they preferred to meet alone for the day, postponing a round-the-table meeting to Tuesday morning when Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State, and Mr. Guruswami, General Secretary of the Railwaymen's Federation, would, among other Government and Federation officials, also participate in the vital talks.

The Transport Minister stated at the press conference that after receiving a letter from Mr. Jai Prakash Narain he suggested the idea of a conference in Bombay to resolve the railway dispute. The Nagpur resolution of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation had said that the Federation was prepared for an "honourable settlement" and "I take it that Mr. Narain did not exceed his authority in drawing my attention to it", Mr. Ayyangar observed.

Asked if he found any "change" in the Federation President's attitude after the first stage of the talks, Mr. Ayyangar said he was unable to reply to the question since it was the first time they had met for a conference of the nature.

NO CUT IN WAGES

He denied the report that railway workers would have to face a wage cut because of the curtailment of grainshop facilities. The exact amount of money Government would save on account of the curtailment could not be calculated but in 1949 no saving was expected, though in subsequent years it might be so, depending on the level of prices.

Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways and Transport, who was also present at the press conference, said in 1948-49 the Government of India incurred an expenditure of nearly Rs. 30 crores on account of providing grainshop facilities to railwaymen.

Replying to a question, Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar said he believed that "a kind of understanding" existed that the Government of India would take the Railwaymen's Federation into their confidence when deciding the dearness allowance issue. But he added: "I cannot plead guilty to any charges of a breach of agreement".

Mr. Ayyangar and Mr. Narain would resume the discussions at 11 a.m. tomorrow at the G.I.P. General Manager's chambers.

The Transport Minister's secretary stated that he was scheduled to leave Bombay for Delhi on Tuesday evening and this was taken to mean that a definite indication as to the outcome of the talks would be available before his departure.

Mr. Ayyangar will report details of his conversation with the President of the Railwaymen's Federation to a Cabinet meeting in Delhi and shortly after proceed to Karachi for an inter-dominion conference on issues affecting Pakista and India.

Talks Over Disposition Of Troops

KARACHI, Jan. 3 (API): Discussions on the disposition of troops following the cease-fire in Jammu and Kashmir are presumed to have taken place at a meeting between representatives of the UNCIP and the Government of Pakistan here today.

General Delvoie and Ambassador Colban are expected to leave for Delhi tomorrow.

U. S. SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, (Reuter): The United States Supreme Court refused today to reconsider its decision that it has no authority over the International Military Tribunal which convicted 25 Japanese war lords of war crimes last month.

SCHOOL CHILDREN SOLD INTO SLAVERY

TOKYO, Jan. 3 (Reuter): A Labour Ministry team, tracing absentee school children in the Fukushima Prefecture, found more than 75 cases of parents selling children into slavery.

Most of the children were twelve to thirteen years old.

A survey showed the usual price was 2,000 yen (about £2) for three years bondage, but in a few cases 4,000 yen was paid for ten years.

BOMBAY'S STREET VENDORS

3. The Flower-Seller

What could one do without flowers? And it is not always possible to pluck them off in quantity from the garden of your neighbour. Hence, the flower-seller who makes a brisk trade in this most perishable commodity. He is a dealer in quality rather than quantity and he has to be on the alert if he wishes to clear his stock before they fade. Nor can all of them afford, like this one, to hang them round their neck in garlands to demonstrate the most common and most profitable use to which flowers may be put. For a man who is dealing in so pleasant and appealing an article, our friend has a sour face.

Mountbatten For Defence?

MOVE FOR BRITISH CABINET RESHUFFLE

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Lord Mountbatten is being mentioned as new Defence Minister but there is a snag. Lord Mountbatten is too closely related to the Crown, which is above party politics. For that reason he might be passed over because Mr. Attlee would like to avoid raising a constitutional issue, though neither the Labour nor the Tory Party is likely to oppose the appointment.

In the meantime Lord Mountbatten is being promoted to Vice-Admiral and at 48 he will be one of youngest Vice-Admirals appointed in peace time.

Reuter adds: Mr. Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, is expected to seek the King's approval this week for proposed Government changes, but informed quarters today forecasts that these would not involve any major Cabinet reshuffle.

R. S. S. ARRESTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The number of arrests made by the Bombay Police throughout Greater Bombay in connection with R.S.S. campaign for the lifting of the ban on the organisation totals 1,508.

Twenty-four arrests were made on Sunday and one this morning.

Gangaram Govind Sarmathan was arrested by the De Lisle Road Police on a charge of distributing leaflets containing R.S.S. propaganda.

He was remanded to custody by Rao Saheb C. B. Velkar at the Esplanade Court today.

SANGLI: Seven RSS volunteers were arrested last evening in Sangli city.

Rs. 47,000 Fines From R. S. S. Workers

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (API): About Rs. 47,000 has been collected between December 11 and 31 as fine from RSS workers, who were sentenced for demonstrations, it was learnt here today.

NEW DELHI, Thirty arrests were made here today in connection with RSS satyagraha. Six RSS volunteers were arrested in front of the Council House this morning while offering satyagraha. When a party of policemen approached the Satyagrahis with a truck, all of them squatted on the road and had to be bodily lifted in the truck.

5,000 ARRESTED IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Jan. 3 (API): The total number of arrests in Central Provinces and Berar in connection with RSS satyagraha agitation is over 5,000, enquiries in official circles showed today.

BENARES: Four RSS men were arrested here last night, bringing the total number of RSS arrests in Benares to 42.

"CARONIA'S" MAIDEN VOYAGE

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 3. (Reuter): Princess Elizabeth's "Own Ship, the 24,000-ton Cunard White Star Liner "Caronia", will leave Southampton tomorrow on her maiden voyage to New York.

Israel's Grave Charges Against Britain

OPEN SUPPORT TO SAVE EGYPT FROM MILITARY DEFEAT

Plea To U.N.: No Decision Yet On Cease-Fire Order

TEL AVIV, January 3, (Reuter): Israel accused Britain today of being openly "an interested party" in the Palestine conflict and of planning "to save Egypt from the results of its military defeat on the basis of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty".

This treaty signed in 1936 pledged either country to aid the other in the event of war or "apprehended national emergency.

An Israeli foreign office spokesman said he hoped the United Nations Security Council would take this view when meeting in New York to consider Palestine.

British planes were carrying out reconnaissance flights on the Israeli border, he stated.

"I do not know whether Egypt will thank Britain for disclosing Egyptian weakness and its inability to defend its frontiers", he added.

BRITISH FORCES

The Jewish newspaper "Haaretz" reported today that British command and armoured units had been ordered to stand by in the Suez Canal area, ready to cross the Israeli frontier into the Negev, southern Palestine, while Royal Air Force planes made reconnaissance flights over the Israeli army in the south.

Other Jewish papers said it depended on Washington whether the British would occupy the Sinai peninsula and strategic positions along the Egyptian border.

The Tel Aviv spokesman said that operations in the Negev continued and claimed that Israeli navy units south of Palestine were scoring successes against "enemy" naval installations and bases.

Questioned on the Israeli reply to the Security Council's cease-fire order, the spokesman said that a Cabinet meeting last night was "inconclusive" It was not known when the Cabinet would meet again to consider its reply.

DISCUSSION IN BRITISH CABINET

The British Cabinet may discuss the Israeli-Egyptian situation at its next meeting, diplomatic observers believed here today.

The Foreign office was studying a report from Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador in Washington, on his interview on Palestine with Mr. Robert Lovett, United States Under-Secretary of State, last week and reports of the invasion of Egyptian territory by Israeli forces.

The Foreign Office spokesman who described the Palestine-Egyptian frontier situation as "thoroughly confused", denied that Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, had sent a note to the United States Government through Sir Oliver.

Jerusalem Experiences Two Air Raids Yesterday

LONDON, Jan. 3 (Reuter): Jerusalem's air raid sirens wailed just before midnight warning residents of the second raid in one day.

A few hours earlier planes from the south-west, believed to have been Egyptian, dropped three sticks of bombs on the Jewish quarter injuring five people.

Two explosions were heard during the second raid and a Tel Aviv spokesman said a settlement in the northern Negev had been bombed.

Palestine War Not Over Yet

TEL AVIV, Jan. 3, (U.P.A.): David Ben Gurion today told several hundred members of Gahal—foreign recruits—that the "war is not over and the last battle still has to be fought".

He said that peace was impossible until the Arabs come to an agreement with the Jews, presumably on Jewish terms.

Egyptians Holding Positions

CAIRO, Jan. 3, (U.P.A.). Egyptian military sources today said that Egyptian and Jewish forces still were fighting over a wide area of southern Palestine. The sources said that the Egyptians were successfully holding all positions against Jewish attacks and were inflicting heavy losses.

ISRAELI THREAT TO EGYPT HALTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. (Reuter): A British request to the United States to use what influence it could to halt a threatened Israeli invasion of Egypt appeared to observers here today to have met with some success.

U. S. CONGRESS OPENS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. (U.P.A.): The 81st Congress convened today with the Democrats back in command and their leaders promising the country a Truman New Deal.

BRITISH ENVOY CANCELS APPOINTMENT WITH TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. (U.P.A.): British Ambassador Sir Oliver Franks cancelled an appointment to see President Harry Truman at noon today. No explanation was given either at the White House or at the Embassy.

KING'S HEALTH

LONDON, Jan. 3 (Reuter): The King, who is suffering from an arterial congestion affecting circulation in the legs and feet, has made "uninterrupted progress", a Buckingham Palace medical bulletin announced tonight.

The bulletin added that blood circulation was improving slowly, and that the King's health in general "was entirely satisfactory."

PEACE OR DEATH

PEIPING, Jan. 3 (Reuter).—A Peiping citizen Su Shao-Ching told reporters today that he would leap to his death from a chartered aeroplane on March 30, if peace in China had not been attained by then.

His object would be to draw the attention of all quarters to the need for peace.

Alternatively he would burn himself to death on the coalhill in the forbidden city (the highest point in the Imperial Palace area of Peiping).

(SEE PAGE 8.)

India Army Faced Lakh Enemies In Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3. (A.P.I.): The strength of the regular Pakistan Army men, the tribesmen and the so-called Azad Kashmir forces, regular and irregular, opposing the Indian troops along the 1,000-mile Jammu and Kashmir front was estimated at nearly 100,000, according to knowledgeable circles here.

These consisted of three regular Pakistan Army Divisions, including one infantry division; armed tribesmen numbering 15,000 and the Azad Kashmir forces numbering 50,000.

ABDULLAH HOPEFUL ABOUT FUTURE

JAMMU, Jan. 3. (A.P.I.): in a telegram to Sardar Patel, Sheikh Abdullah has expressed his thanks for the great support and assistance given during the past year.

"We hope that future would completely vindicate the stand we have taken and justify the confidence reposed by you and India in us".

Sheikh Abdullah has also thanked all ranks of the Indian Armed Forces in a telegram to Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister, "for their gallant fight in the cause of our freedom. Their heroism and exemplary conduct have won our respect and affection".

PLEBISCITE ADMINISTRATION

LAHORE, January 3. (A. P. I.): Sardar Mohammed Ibrahim Khan, President of the "Azad Kashmir Government" said here today that the United Nations Commission would return to Pakistan next week to set up the Plebiscite Administration.

NO DIVISION

He reiterated that so far there had been no suggestion for division of Kashmir and "the State will go as one entity either to Pakistan or India".

Sardar Ibrahim later in a statement said: "as the President of the Azad Kashmir Government I feel no hesitation in joining those who have welcomed the cease-fire in Kashmir.

WANTED

TIN PLATE CONTAINERS! AND TIN PLATE!

Wanted WASTE TIN PLATE AND ONE GALLON AND FOUR GALLON TINS

MODI VANASPATI MANUFACTURING CO. MODINAGAR U. P.